The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890. NO. 14

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Hastings says he will take no appointment and means to remain on the track for governor.

Was is letz mit 'em Tariff? The elections recently in Republican strongholds have gone Democratic—both east and west.

Chicago, that always went Republican by 5000 majority, last week went Democratic by 10,000 majority.

Milwaukee, the Republican stronghold of Wisconsin last week elected a Democratic mayor by 5000 majority.

All the western states are bidding fair to go Democratic, judging from their elections within the last two weeks.

At this rate the conspirators in congress won't be able to manufacture bogus states fast enough to save their party from going under.

There was a warm campaign in Union county for the Republican nomination for assembly. At the primary election, held on 29 ult, under the Crawford county system, James Ritter had 978, B K. Focht 672 and J. T. Brooke 415 votes Ritter getting the nomination. They also instructed for R. V. B. Lincoln for congress.

Henderson and Decker draw three dollars per day "for doing nothing," as a Republican puts it. And the county is socked $12,800 on the turnpike case because they did not attend to their business.

$12,800 for neglect, and besides wasting some $5000 of the county's surplus, makes it a costly thing to have these chaps sit in the commissioner's office every day.

It was Tom Corwin who said that "the only thing beyond the prescience of the Omnipotent is the verdict of an American jury." In a Cleveland murder case, where the defendant knocked his man down and deliberately kicked the life out of him, the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty of assault and battery." This has caused no little indignation in Cleveland, as well it might.

The illness from which Dom Pedro, the deposed Emperor of Brazil, is suffering has assumed a critical phase. He was in a comatose state during the greater part of Friday. His condition was so serious that it was deemed necessary to administer the last sacraments of the Church His physician, Professor Charcot, of Paris, says, however, that though his weakness is extreme, he is in no immediate danger. The Prince of Wales, who has just arrived at Cannes, has paid a visit to Dom Pedro.

The democratic candidate for governor of Rhode Island led his republican competitor nearly 1,500 votes at the election held on Wednesday, but the barbarous system or electing state officers by which a candidate must have an absolute majority over the vote for all other candidates combined, which prevails in that state defeats an election by the people and throws the matter into the legislature which at last accounts is in doubt. The democrats have now carried Rhode Island twice in succession by large pluralities, and as pluralities, not majorities, count in the vote for president, the tight little state is apparently secure for the democracy in 1892.

"The new tariff bill," says the republican Philadelphia *Telegraph*, "is one of the worst and most offensive objects of class legislation ever proposed. It shows a disregard of public interest which is amusing. It imposes enormous indirect taxes upon the country, and lays a weight upon the republican party which may crush it to certain defeat when it again appeals to the country. It is from first to last a partisan measure, with a return of fat in it for every specially protected interest that in 1888 was compelled to contribute to the campaign committee's fund. If it is hung about the neck of the republican party it may destroy it."

The monthly crop report of the Kansas Agricultural Department says: Reports now in from 106 counties of the State indicate that the agricultural condition throughout this State is, on the whole, satisfactory. The winter was exceedingly mild and but for the cold winter and high winds of March the wheat plant would have passed through to Spring rains and Spring suns unimpaired From this cause the plant generally throughout the State has suffered more or less and in some South and Southeastern counties the damage has been serious. In many portions of the State the condition is excellent and in a general way the farmers of Kansas have reason to be encouraged.

Something "Eating" the Farmers.

The farmers, judging by their resolves and recommendations, do not know precisely the nature of their own grievances; but they are in a fair way to find out. In Republican Kansas and in Democratic South Carolina they have taken the bit in their teeth and are in open revolt against political conditions as they understand them. They will soon discover that in so far as their difficulties are the result of unwise legislation there is no real remedy except repeal. Restitution is out of the question. The money that has been picketed by favored interests cannot be reclaimed.

The farmers are themselves largely responsible for keeping in power a party pledged to a policy of discrimination which makes one portion of the population hewers of wood and drawers of water for another portion. The first step toward a better state of affairs would be to turn the Republican party out of power. It seems impossible to effect a reform inside of the Republican lines, because the men who profit by the party policy have obtained control of its organization. All that is necessary to restore prosperity to the farmers is the opportunity to pursue their calling uncrippled by forced contributions to other formes of industry. At present they are obliged to dig not only for themselves but also for all other persons who can pursuade the Government to tax the farmer for their benefit.

A recent decision of the supreme court is of interest to every property holder in a borough or city. Heretofore the town or corporation has been held liable for damages resulting from defective sidewalks. The decision of the supreme court makes the property holders directly responsible. In the case in question a property owner in Brookville, Jefferson county, had been notified in the fall by the borough authorities to repair his sidewalk. He agreed to repair it so that it would safe during the winter and in the spring to lay a new stone walk. He did make a few repairs, but a hole was left in which a lady caught her foot, sustaining injuries for which she recovered damages from the borough to the extent of $5,000. In contesting the claim the borough gave notice to the property owner to come into court and join it in the defense but he neglected to do so. After judgment had been recovered against the borough, the authorities brought suit against the property owner. In the court of common pleas the borough was beaten, but the supreme court reversed the court below and directed judgment against the property owner for the full amount of the judgment and costs.

After the reading of the journal the House proceeded to the consideration of various private pension bills coming over from last Friday night's session.

In speaking on one of these bills, Mr. Stone, of Missouri, declared that no people had been so despoiled and burdened under the name of patriotism and under the guise of pension laws as had the people of the United States. He denounced the demands of the G. A. R., and asserted that the Presidency was sold to the highest bidder. "Thank God," he said "there was one grand man who had declined to be a party to such a sale. Though he had fallen, bearing the reputation of wise and incorruptible statesmanship, and enjoying the respect of every honest citizen. [Applause on Democratic side]. Benjamin Harrison had attained his office by cash raised by Wanamaker and disbursed by Dudley. He (Mr Stone) believed that the Government had been generous enough to the soldiers.

Speaking for himself (and speaking, he knew, against the judgment of his party associates), he declared that he had gone as far in the direction of pensions as he intended to go, and he represented one of the largest ex-Union soldier districts in the country. He favored a liberal system of pension laws but he entered his earnest protest against indefensible extravagance in public expenditures. He favored the granting of liberal pensions to true and brave soldiers, but he was opposed to granting pensions to undeserving soldiers or bounty jumpers.

A rum-pus—when Fiedler goes to a fire.

Death on the county's old plank—Henderson.

Trying to "rope" fellows in—Decker with bits of the hanging cords

Two chaps who can talk over the past and show up parallels—Cook and Andrews.

Get three dollars a day and didn't know anything about the pike case—Henderson and Decker.

Penalty for having imbeciles in the commissioners' office—$12800, county out of pocket.

The kind of pike fishermen Henderson and Decker catch for our tax payers—Kishaquoqillas turn pike.

Trial List April, Court.

FIRST WEEK.

Robert Mathew and wife vs R C Munson.

J H Auman vs J W Stamm.

E A Ryman vs J B Ayres.

H W Deim vs E P McCormick. Crosby.

Dr. S F Lytle vs L T Munson, administrator.

R R Weaver vs J C Cooper.

Fred Kurtz vs Shires & Kennedy.

S Lagaritz & Co., vs A Loeb.

Watsontown, B & S Co., vs A Loeb.

SECOND WEEK.

John Mann vs Robert Mann.

Edward Heller vs J H Keifsnyder.

J L Kurtz vs E R Chambers.

E C Humes vs Nittany Valley R R Co.

L G Kessler vs Silas Blowers.

Cecil National Bank vs J M Holt & Co.

John Curry vs Bellefonte School board.

Ellen Levy vs Mary Hall.

Empire Coal Co., vs Chipman & Holt.

D H Meek vs Robert Cook, Jr., Keichline.

E Keller & Co., vs Joseph D Neff.

Isaac E Levy vs Robt. Cook, Jr.

Kurtz & Co., vs J M Holt & Co.

Same vs same.

Commonwealth Ex. Rel. R P Long vs E S Dorworth.

Frank McCoy et al. vs John Kelly.

James W M Newlin vs Spangler and Fortney.

John Mann vs James Mann, Sr.

John Hipple et al vs D M Stewart.

Millheim Building and Loan Association vs Andrew Imel.

Albert Owen use of vs Jno. L Hoy etc.

E C Henderson vs R W Richards.

Mary E Merriman vs Thos Merriman's administrators.

Dr. J W Neff vs Thos Watson.

A few States, Kansas and Massachusetts among the number, have granted women a partial suffrage giving them the privilege of voting for school and municipal officers. In some other states including Pennsylvania, women can hold the office of School Director or superintendent, but must be elected, if at all, by the votes of male citizens.

The chief interest in this limited exercise of the suffrage on the part of women centres around their willingness or unwillingness to avail themselves of it. That the women are so likely to vote right on most questions as men need not be disputed. But do they vote at all? So far there does not seem to have been anything like a unanimous assertion of the limited right granted by the few States in which the experiment has been tried. Municipal elections were held in sixty Kansas cities on Tuesday, at all of which the women were entitled to vote, but except in one or two instances only a fraction of the women were registered at all, and of these not more than half appeared at the polls.

In the same line has been the experience of Massachusetts and other States where the women may vote for school officials if they wish. The injection of a religious issue into the election of the school officials of Boston recently brought a large number of women to the polls, but when no such question has arisen only a small percentage of the Massachusetts women have availed themselves of the right to vote.

In a paper describing a perilous ascent of Pike's Peak Lieutenant John P. Finley, United State Signal Service, says that the ascent was made in April when the snow was the deepest of all months of the year, and the lieutenant was accompanied by the sergeant of the station.

The ascent was accomplished on mule-back until a zone of deep snow was reached, and then the animals were taken back to the half-way house below. Into this snow they sometimes sunk up to their armpits, and saved themselves from plunging deeper by spreading out their arms. At one time they crossed a frozen crust in shape of a turtle's back, where foot-holds had to be cut at every step, and where a mis-step would have sent them thousands of feet down the mountain.

Electric storms sometimes were witnessed there when each snowflake charged with electricity discharged a spark as it touched a mule's back in its fall. Electric sparks streamed from the finger tips of upraised hands. In their ascent they encountered a storm of sleet that cut their faces so as to draw blood. The last five miles was a fight for life against wind, sleet, cold and rarified air.

Texas is entitled to be divided into six states, by virtue of the articles of annexation to the union: If cut up into six commonwealths, as she can demand at any time, each one would be double as populous as any of the pocket states lately forged by the Republican congress in order to manufacture congressmen, senators and presidential electors for that party.

Opposition to Delamater.

Senator Quay has returned from Florida to find the grand old party in Pennsylvania very much disorganised, and in the seclusion of his Beaver home, whither he has gone, it is not at all improbable he will give the matter his serious consideration. He doubtless knows by this time that the opposition to Delamater is too strong in its character for him to ignore, and it will be surprising, indeed, if he, in the face of this opposition, forces the senator from Crawford on the gubernatorial ticket. The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Chronicle Telegraph* is authority for the statement that Quay is not at all pleased at the manner in which Chairman Andrews, of the state committee, has managed affairs. He says:

"Quay denounced the Cambria steal as stupid and unnecessary, and declared that the elections by county committees in Elk and Fulton counties was about as bad. Instead of encouraging Andrews and Delamater, Quay intimated very strongly that he was about ready to leave them and go over to somebody else. This talk was based on first impressions only. After being in Philadelphia a day or two Quay became more savage. From all sides came bad news as to the outlook in the state." If this be true Delamater's gubernatorial bark will never reach the haven to which it is being steered, There are breakers ahead, and no mistake.

The farmers of Berks county have recently been investigating the large increase in the number of failures among agriculturists, and at Reading a largely attended Farmers' Institute was held Luther I. Kauffman, of Lancaster, delivered the principal address on "The Interest Burden." He spoke of the depreciation in farm values and said that in Berks county farms were mortgaged for $9,000,000 and in Lancaster for $25,000,000.

He also spoke of the increase of crime and the low price of farm products, and attributed all to a false system of political economy, which allows the introduction of the lowest grades of foreign l ador the existence of trusts and combinations and the many millions spent for liquor.

At the close of his address those present signed a petition to Congress asking for the establishment of a system of free money by establishment a bureau of convertible national currency for the purpose of furnishing a full legal tender currency to all citizens who can give proper security at a charge not exceeding one per cent annum.

Sir George Bowen tells a weird story which he heard when he was Governor of New Zealand: Among the royal Maori chiefs invited to meet the Duke of Edinburgh was one of the original signers of the treaty of Waitangi, in 1840, and who had ever since been a firm friend of the English. One of the Anglican Bishops afterward said to the Governor: "Do you know, sir, the antecedent of the old heathen?" "No my dear Bishop," was the reply, "but I do know that he brought 500 of his clansmen into the field to fight for the Queen, so I invited him to meet the Queen's son."

"Well," continued the Bishop, "when I first arrived in New Zealand, that chief came to me, and said that he wished to be baptized. I knew that he had two wives, so I told him that he must first persuade one of them to return to her family. He said he feared that would be difficult; but that he would see what could be done, and come back to me in two months. When he returned he exclaimed:

"'Now missionary, you may baptize me, for I have only one wife.'

"I asked, 'What have you done with our dear sister, your first wife?'

"He replied smacking his lips, 'I have eaten her.'"

Representative McMillin, one of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee, is quoted as saying that he does not believe that there will be any tariff legislation during the present session of congress. He bases this opinion on the fact that the two parties are so widely divided on the subject and that there are two or more factions in the Republican party on several important schedules. It may be possible, he says, for the Republicans to force the McKinley bill through the house, but it will probably be so late in the present session that the senate will not have sufficient time to fully consider the subject.

A New Lease of Life.

The aged and weak have declared after using Speer's Port Wines that they felt as though they had a new lease of life by having their systems renovated by this strengthening wine made by Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J. The iron in the soil in which the vine grows gives the blood making qualities to the wine. For sale by druggists.

Sheriff Sales.

The following properties are advertised at Sheriff sale.

Tract of land, Geo. W. Stover, in Haines tp.

Real estate of Thomas Tibbens, College tp.

Property of Cath. Baumgardner, Harris tp.

Property of Ellen Williams, Spring tp.

Property of E. M. Blanchard, Bellefonte.

Property of Amos Koch, Spring Mills.

Property of B. P. Swartz, Liberty tp.

Property of Wm. Mann, Curtin tp.

Property of David Krape and Dan'l Bartges, Spring Mills.

Property of David Krape. Haines tp.

Property of C. L. Ward, Bellefonte.

Property of P. D. Philips, Spring Mills.

Property of D. Krape in Potter tp.

Property of Sarah C. Lenees Spring Mills,

Piece of ground of W. H. Poorman, Central City.

Real estate of G. W. Ayres, Union tp.

Real estate of Chr. Holter, Liberty tp.

The "White House," to most people means a flat, two-story, unpicturesque white house, as the view generally given of it shows the severely plain north front; but there are many other views of the home of our Presidents, and we are indebted to Demorest's Family Magazine for laying them before us. The May number of this popular Magazine literally takes you to Washington and shows you the "White House" from every point of view, as well as its charming surroundings. The seventeen beautiful illustrations will give you a better idea of the nations Executive Mansion than you could possibly gain by a personal visit; and never before has it been so fully and beautifully illustrated. This feature alone will make the May number of Demorest's Family Magazine have a phenomenal sale; and those who are so fortunate as to possess it, will find in it a fund of information and amusement, containing, as it does, nearly two hundred illustrations, embellishing such articles as "A May Festival in Florence," "Transformations of a Butterfly," "The Stellar Universe," "The Fairies of the Plains," "Modeling in Glass," "Kindergarten. Work and Play for the Home," etc Besides, in this number Ella Wheeler Wilcox commences an intensely interesting story; and two oil pictures, "I Won't;" and "I will," make it doubly attractive. Published by W. Jenings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York.

——H. A. Mingle, of Aaronsburg, is seriously ill.

——An infant of Dr. Jacobs was very ill the past two weeks.

——Jacob Wagner, one of Potter's staunch Democrats, was in town Tuesday.

——Arb Katherman was one of the twelve jurors chosen by Sheriff Cook, at the Andrews execution.

——Subscribers who have changed address, in notifying us, will please give last address as well as present.

——Emory Gettig left on Tuesday morning for Seattle, Washington, where he expects to permanently locate.

——Squire Houseman, of Tusseyville, gave our sanctum a call. He reports everything about as usual in his section.

——Tuesday night there was a heavy thunder gust, and heavy rain on Wednesday. The rain seems to keep up much as ever. All right.

——Monday, in true regulation order, came in with rain, following a bright and lovely Easter. Perhaps Monday didn't get any easter eggs and got pouty.

——If you desire a good weekly paper pay one year on REPORTER in advance with a new name, and you both get the Pittsburg Weekly Chronicle Telegraph one year in addition.

——M. H. R. Fiedler, of Madisonburg, one of the solid men of that section, gave us a call on Wednesday. He was one of the many who took in the Andrews execution.

——In a few days J. H. Musser & Son, of Aaronsburg, will open their new shoe store in Brockerhoff house block Bellefonte, under the management of Kline Musser. The store will be complete with a full line of goods.

——Monday afternoon turned out quite fine; but Tuesday morning brought the regulation rain. We do not blame Henderson and Decker for any thing wrong about the weather—we never wilfully do any person wrong.

——Michael S Derstine, a former Centre Hall boy, but now located at Lewistown, in the photography business, we understand, was married on Tuesday, to a young lady of that town. We did not learn the name of the fortunate young lady.

If fisherman Quay runs the machine the people will run the polls—and all will be right.

Madisonburg.

Chas. Grimm bought a fine pair of western horses last week.

Ellis Hazel was lately kicked by a horse and is at present nursing his wounds.

Ammon Helfrick is at present visiting his friends in town. He will start for Oceola in a few days.

Irwin Wise of Zion was visiting his friends of this place over Sunday.

Geo. Yearick started to read medicine this week with Dr. Lee.

Harvey Royer, of near Centre Hill visited his father-in-law Jacob Long over Sunday.

Mrs. Emma Rishel who was very sick the past few weeks is slowly improving.

J. B. Hazel started Ed. Reber in the drummer business. Ed. will travel for J. B. this summer.

Ed. Miller who made a trip to Ill., this spring returned home last week. He says he likes Pennsylvania better than Illinois.

Prof. J. L. Roush, of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, was home over Sunday. He will graduate at the seminary in May.

Jared Hazel and his son Geo. left for Axe Mann on Monday morning where they will work at the carpenter trade.

Wm. H. Limbert left for Spring Mills on Monday where he will attend Prof. Hosterman's select school.

Dr. Geo. L. Lee, was to Allentown last week to attend the meeting of the Grand Castle of the K. of G. E., being the representative of Centre Castle, Spring Mills. During his absence Dr. Frank of Millheim attends his patients.

Aaronsburg,

Dr. Musser with an assistant removed part of the jaw bone of Ben Musser's son. The boy had been suffering for some years from the diseased bone.

The band boys held a festival on last Saturday evening that netted them about sixty dollars.

The public schools have closed, and teachers as well as pupils are happy. On account of the inclement weather it was impossible to keep a school room clean.

Samuel Diehl writes back to friends in town, that he left Coburn on the afternoon of the 25th, arriving in Montrose, Colo., on the afternoon of the 30th, and has moved into a one story six roomed house, and that the prospects for business are flattering.

Dr. P. Musser is confined to his bed all the time and is quite feeble. Rheumatism is what ails him.

H. A. Mingle is suffering from heart trouble and general debility. He is not able to be out of the house.

Squire Rote no longer drives the little sorrel but sports a black stallion that has the reputation of being a fine driver.

Hurst Frederick, the butcher, brought his wife to town on last Monday and immediately went to housekeeping.

W. H. Philips and daughter have returned from visiting Mr. Philips brother-in-law in Maryland.

Ammon Stover and Elmer Musser have gone to Ohio and expect to spend the summer there if they can find employment.

Amid this kind of weather it must be admitted by the "signs" people, that all signs fail,

The largest plate of glass ever cast in the world was drawn from the annealing furnaces at the Diamond plate-glass factory at Kokomo recently. It measures 145 by 195 inches, weighs 2,000 pounds and is perfect in ever particle This must be considerably larger than the pain a feller has in his stomach sometimes.

In the Ohio elections held on Monday, the Democrats have come out victorious. Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus, are among the cities that have ranged in the Democratic column.

In Michigan, on Monday, the Democrats also carried the elections generally throughout the state.

Tariff reform is bound to be victorious.

Some of these new bred states are not much more than our county of Centre in population, and by these methods the Republican party expects to retain its power. With six respectable new states carved out of Texas, this Republican game could be nicely blocked, and the six new Texans would be baby stars.

Senator Quay, after spending two months fishing in Florida, returned three weeks ago, and has ever since been toddling around between Philadelphia and Pittsburg attending to patching up little squabbles. His seat in the senate is empty three fourths of a term, but he is not missed among statesmen.

——A process has already been discovered by which every family can, with but little machinery, manufacture sufficient ice for its own use daily in a few minutes time. The process necessitates the use of a cylinder that is capable of holding a pressure of 1200 pounds of compressed air to the square inch, but with the use of 700 pounds the temperature of a certain volume of water can be reduced to 30 degrees below zero in half a minute. The machine will cost but a few dollars.

A New Trial

It has been rumored that Judge Furst will grant a new trial in the turnpike case, and set aside the verdict of $12.800 damages for the company. Public sentiment was too strong to let a verdict of those proportions stand.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "A Dead Lion."

TEXT: "*A living dog is better than a dead lion.*"—Eccles. ix., 4.

The Bible is the strangest, the loveliest, the mightiest, the weirdest, the best of books. Written by Moses the lawyer, Joshua the soldier, Samuel the judge, Ezra the builder, Job the poet, David the shepherd, Daniel the prime minister, Amos the herdsman, Matthew the custom house officer, Luke the doctor, Paul the scholar, John the exile; and yet a complete harmony from the middle verse of the Bible, which is the eighth verse of the one hundred and seventeenth Psalm, both ways to the upper and lower lids, and from the shortest passage, which is the thirty-fifth verse of the eleventh chapter of John, to the longest verse, which is the ninth verse of the eighth chapter of Esther, and yet not an imperfection in all the 773,693 words which it is composed of. It not only reaches over the past, but over the future; has in it a ferryboat, as in second Samuel; and a telegraphic wire, as in Job; and a railroad train, as in Nahum; and introduces us to a foundryman by the name of Tabul Cain, and a shipbuilder by the name of Noah, and an architect by the name of Aholiab, and tells us how many stables Solomon had to take care of his horses, and how much he paid for those horses. But few things in this versatile and comprehensive book interest me so much as its apothegms, those short, terse, sententious, epigrammatic sayings, of which my text is one: "A living dog is better than a dead lion."

Here the lion stands for nobility, and the dog for meanness. You must know that the dog mentioned in the text is not one of our American or European or Scottish dogs that, in our mind, is a synonym for the beautiful, the graceful, the affectionate, the sagacious and the true. The St. Bernard dog is a hero, and if you doubt it, ask the snows of the Alps, out of which he picked the exhausted traveler. The shepherd dog is a poem, and if you doubt it, ask the Highlands of Scotland. The Arctic dog is the rescue of explorers, and if you doubt it, ask Dr. Kane's expedition. The watch dog is a living protection, and if you doubt it, ask ten thousand homesteads over whose safety he watched last night. But Solomon, the author of my text, lived in Jerusalem, and the dog he speaks of in the text was a dog in Jerusalem.

Last December I passed days and nights within a stone's throw of where Solomon wrote this text, and from what I saw of the canines of Jerusalem by day, and heard of them by night, I can understand the slight appreciation my text puts upon the dog of Palestine. It is lean and snarly and disgusting, and afflicted with parasites, and takes revenge on the human race by filling the nights with clamor. All up and down the Bible, the most of which was written in Palestine or Syria, or contiguous lands, the dog is used in contemptuous comparison. Hazael said: "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" In self abnegation the Syro-Phœnician woman said: "Even the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from the Master's table." Paul says, in Philippians: "Beware of dogs," and St. John, speaking of heaven, says: "Without are dogs."

On the other hand, the lion is healthy, strong, and loud voiced, and at its roar the forests echo and the mountains tremble. It is marvelous for strength, and when its hide is removed the muscular compactness is something wonderful, and the knife of the dissector bounds back from the tendons. By the clearing off of the forests of Palestine and the use of firearms, of which the lion is particularly afraid, they have disappeared from places where once they ranged, but they were very bold in olden times. They attacked an army of Xerxes while marching through Macedonia. They were so numerous that one thousand lions were slain in forty years in the amphiteatre of Rome. The Barbary lion, the Cape lion, the Senegal lion, the Assyrian lion, make up a most absorbing and exciting chapter in natural history. As most of the Bible was written in regions lion haunted, this creature appears in almost all parts of the Bible as a simile.

David understood its habits of night prowling and day slumbering, as is seen from his description: "The young lions roar after their prey and seek their meat from God. The sun ariseth, they gather themselves together, and lay them down in their dens." And again he cries out, "My soul is among lions." Moses knew them and said, "Judah is couched like a lion." Sampson knew them, for he took honey from the carcass of a slain lion. Solomon knew them and says, "The King's wrath is as the roar of a lion," and again, "The slothful man says, There is a lion in the way." Isaiah knew them, and says, in the millennium, "The lion shall eat straw like an ox." Ezekiel knew them, and says, "The third was as the face of a lion." "Paul knew them, and says, "I was delivered out of the mouth of the lion." Peter knew them, and says, "The devil as a roaring lion walketh about." St. John knew them, and says of Christ, "Behold the Lion of the tribe of Judah!"

Now, what does my text mean when it puts a living dog and a dead lion side by side, and says the former is better than the latter? It means that small faculties actively used are of more value than great faculties unemployed. How often you see it! Some man with limited capacity vastly useful. He takes that which God has given him and says: "My mental endowment is not large and the world would not rate me high for my intelligence, and my vocabulary is limited, and my education was defective, but here goes what I have for God and salvation, and the making of the world good and happy." He puts in a word here and a word there, encourages a faint hearted man, gives a Scripture passage in consolation to some bereft woman, picks up a child fallen in the street and helps him brush off the dust and puts a five cent piece in his hand, telling him not to cry, so that the boy is singing before he gets round the corner; waiting on everybody that has a letter to carry or a message to deliver; comes into a rail train, or stage coach, or depot, or shop, with a smiling face that sets everybody to thinking: "If that man can, with what appears small equipment in life, be happy, why cannot I, possessing far more than he has, be equally happy?" One day of that kind of doing things may not amount to much, but forty years of that—no one but God Himself can appreciate its immensity.

There are tens of thousands of such people. Their circle of acquaintance is small. The man is known over at the store. He is clerk or weigher or drayman, and he is known among those who sit near him clear back in the church under the galleries, and at the ferry gates where he comes in knocking the snow from his shoes, and threshing his arms around his body to revive circulation, on some January morning. But if he should die to-morrow there would not be a hundred people who would know about it. He will never have his name in the newspapers but once, and that will be the announcement of his death, if some one will pay for the insertion, so much a line for the two lines. But he will come up gloriously on the other side, and the God who has watched him all through will give him a higher seat and a better mansion and a grander eternity than many a man who had on earth, before his name, the word honorable, and after his name LL. D. and F. R. S. Christ said in Luke, the sixth chapter, that in heaven some who had it hard here would laugh there.

And I think a laugh of delight and congratulation will run around the heavenly circles when this humble one of whom I spoke shall go up and take the precedence of many Christians who in this world felt themselves to be of ninety-nine per cent. more importance. The whisper will go round the galleries of the upper temple: "Can it be possible that that was the weigher in our store?" "Can it be possible that that was the car-driver on our street?" "Can it be possible that was the sexton of our church?" "Can it be possible that is the man that heaved coal into our cellar?" "I never could have thought it. What a reversal of things! We were clear ahead of him on earth, but he is clear ahead of us in heaven. Why, we had ten times more brains than he had, we had a thousand times more money than he had, we had social position a mile higher than he had, we had innumerable opportunities more than he had, but it seems now that he accomplished more with his one talent than we did with our ten;" while Solomon, standing among the thrones, overhears the whisper, and sees the wonderment, and will, with benignant and all-suggestive smile, say, "Yes, it is as I told the world many centuries ago—better is small faculty actively used than great talent unemployed, 'better is a living dog than a dead lion.'"

The simple fact is that the world has been, and the world is now, full of dead lions. They are people of great capacity and large opportunity, doing nothing for the improvement of society, nothing for the overthrow of evil, nothing for the salvation of souls. Some of them are monetary lions. They have accumulated so many hundreds of thousands of dollars that you can feel their tread when they walk through any street or come into any circle. They can by one financial move upset the money market. Instead of the ten per cent. of their income which the Bible lays down as the proper proportion of their contribution to the cause of God, they do not give five per cent., or three per cent., or two per cent., or one per cent., or a half per cent., or a quarter per cent. That they are lions, no one doubts. When they roar, Wall street, State street, Lombard street and the Bourse tremble.

In a few years they will lie down and die. They will have a great funeral, and a long row of fine carriages, and mightiest requiems will roll from the organ, and polished shaft of Aberdeen granite will indicate where their dust lies, but for all use to the world that man might as well have never lived. As an experiment as to how much he can carry with him, put a ten cent piece in the palm of his dead hand, and five years after open the tomb, and you will find he has dropped even the ten cent piece. A lion! Yes, but a dead lion! He left all his treasures on earth, and has no treasures in heaven. What shall the stone cutter put upon the obelisk over him? I suggest, let it be the man's name, then the date of his birth, then the date of his death, then the appropriate Scripture passage: "Better is a living dog than a dead lion."

But I thank God that we are having just now an outburst of splendid beneficence that is to increase until the earth is girdled with it. It is spreading with the speed of an epidemic, but with just the opposite effect of an epidemic. Do you not notice how wealthy men are opening free libraries and building churches in their native village? Have you not seen how men of large means, instead of leaving great philanthropies in their wills for disappointed heirs to quarrel about and the orphan courts to swamp, are becoming their own executors and administrators? After putting aside enough for their families (for "he that provideth not for his own, and especially those of his own household, is worse than an infidel"), they are saying: "What can I do, not after I am dead, but while living and in full possession of my faculties, to properly direct the building of the churches, or the hospitals, or the colleges, or the libraries that I design for the public welfare, and while yet I have full capacity to enjoy the satisfaction of seeing the good accomplished?" There are bad fashions and good fashions, and, whether good or bad, fashions are mighty.

One of the good fashions now starting will sweep the earth—the fashion for wealthy men to distribute, while yet alive, their surplus accumulation. It is being helped by the fact that so many large estates have, immediately after the testator's death, gone into litigation. Attorneys with large fees are employed on both sides, and the case goes on month after month, and year after year, and after one court decides it ascends to another court and is decided in the opposite direction, and then new evidence is found, and the trials are all repeated. The children, who at the father's funeral seemed to have an uncontrolable grief, after the will is read go into elaborate process to prove that the father was crazy, and therefore incompetent to make a will; and there are men on the jury who think that the fact that the testator gave so much of his money to the Bible society, and the missionary society, or the opening of a free library is proof positive that he was insane, and that he knew not what he was signing when he subscribed to the words: "In the name of God, amen. I, being of sound mind, do make this my last will and testament."

The torn wills, the fraudulent wills, the broken wills have recently been made such a spectacle to angels and to men that all over the land successful men are calling in architects and saying to them: "How much would it cost for me to build a picture gallery for our town?" or, "What plans can you draw me out for a concert hall?" or, "I am specially interested in 'the incurables,' and how large a building would accommodate those hundred of such patients?" or, "The church of God has been a great help to me all my life, and I want you to draw me a plan for a church, commodious, beautiful, well ventilated, and with plenty of windows to let in the light; I want you to get right at work in making out plans of such a building, for, though I am well now, life is uncertain, and before I leave the world I want to see something done that will be an appropriate acknowledgment of the goodness of God to me and mine; now when can I hear from you?"

In our own city we have many examples of this. What a grandeur of beneficence has our fellow citizen, Mr. Pratt, demonstrated building educational institutions which will put their hands on the Nineteenth century and the Twentieth century, and all the centuries! All honor to such a man! Do not say so when he is dead, say it now. It would be a good thing if some of the eulogies we chisel on tombstones were written on paper in time for the philanthropists to read them while yet they are alive. Less post mortem praise and more ante-mortem!

A poor Scotch lad came to America at twelve years of age, and went to Pittsburg. He looked around for work, and became an engineer in a cellar, then rose to become a telegraph messenger boy, then rose to a position in a railroad office, then rose to a place in a telegraph office, then rose to be superintendent of a railroad, then rose till he became an iron and steel manufacturer, then rose until he opened free libraries in his native land and last month a free library in Allegheny City, and now offers two million dollars for a free library in Pittsburg. This example will be catching until the earth is revolutionized.

How majestic such men in comparison with some I wot of, who amass wealth and clutch it with both hands until death begins to feel for their heart strings, and then they dictate to an attorney a last will and testament, in which they spite some daughter because she married against her father's wish, and fling a few crusts to God and suffering humanity, as much as to say: "I have kept this surplus property, through all these severe winters, and through all these long years, from a needy and suffering world, and would keep it longer if I could, but as I must give it up, take it, and much good may it do you!" Now we begin to understand the text: "Better is a living dog than a dead lion."

Who would attempt to write the obituary of the dead lions of commerce, the dead lions of law, the dead lions of medicine, the dead lions of social influence? Vast capacity had they, and mighty range, and other men in their presence were as powerless as the antelope or heifer or giraffe when from the jungle a Numidian lion springs upon its prey. But they get through with life. They lay down in their magnificent lair. They have made their last sharp bargain. They have spoken their last hard word. They have committed their last mean act. When a tawny inhabitant of the desert rolls over helpless, the lioness and whelps fills the air with shrieks and howls, and lash themselves into lamentation, and it is a genuine grief for the poor things. But when this dead lion of monstrous uselessness expires, there is nothing but dramatized woe, for "Better is a living dog than a dead lion."

My text also means that an opportunity of the living present is better than a great opportunity passed. We spend much of our time in saying "If I only had." We can all look back and see some occasion where we might have done a great deed, or might have effected an important rescue, or we might have dealt a stroke that would have accomplished a vast result. Through stupidity or lack of appreciation of the crisis, or through procrastination, we let the chance go by. How much time we have wasted in thinking of what we might have said or might have done! We spend hours and days and years in walking around that dead lion. We cannot resuscitate it. It will never open its eyes again. There will never be another spring in its paw. Dead as any feline terror of South Africa, through whose heart thirty years ago Gordon Cumming sent the slug. Don't let us give any more time to the deploring of the dead past. There are other great opportunities remaining. They may not be as great, but they are worthy our attention. Small opportunities all around, opportunities for the saying of kind words and doing of kind deeds. Helplessness to be helped. Disheartened ones to be encourged. Lost ones to be found. Though the present may be insignificant as compared with the past, "Better is a living dog than a dead lion.

The most useless and painful feeling is the one of regret. Repent of lost opportunities we must, and get pardon we may, but regrets weaken, dishearten and cripple for future work. If a sea Captain who once had charge of a White Star steamer across the Atlantic Ocean, one foggy night runs on a rock off Newfoundland, and passengers and ship perish, shall he refuse to take command of a small boat up the North River, and say: "I never will go on the water again unless I can run one of the White Star line?" Shall the engineer of a lightning express, who at the station misread the telegram of the train dispatcher and went into collision, and for that has been put down to the work of engineering on a freight train, say: "I never will again mount an engine unless I can run a vestibule express?" Take what you have of opportunity left. Do your best with what remains. Your shortest winter day is worth more to you than can be the longest day of a previous summer. Your opportunity now, as compared with previous opportunities, may be small as a rat terrier compared with the lion which at Mataboss, fatally wounded by the gun of David Livingstone, in its death agony leaped upon the missionary explorer and with its jaws crushed the bone of his arm to splinters, and then rolled over and expired, but, "Better is a living dog than a dead lion."

My text also means that the condition of the most wretched man alive is better than that of the most favored sinners departed. The chance of these last is gone. Where they are they cannot make any earthly assets available. After Charlemagne was dead he was set in an ornamented sepulcher on a golden throne, and a crown was put on his cold brow, and a scepter in his stiff hand, but that gave him no dominion in the next world. One of the most intensely interesting things I saw last winter in Egypt was Pharaoh of olden times, the very Pharaoh who oppressed the Israelites. The inscriptions on his sarcophagus and the writing on his mummy bandages prove beyond controversy that he was the Pharaoh of Bible times.

All the Egyptologists and the explorations agree that it is the old scoundrel himself. Visible are the very teeth with which he gnashed against the Israelitish brick makers. There are the sockets of the merciless eyes with which he looked upon the overburdened people of God. There is the hair that floated in the breeze off the Red Sea. There are the very lips with which he commanded them to make bricks without straw. Thousands of years afterward, when the wrappings of the mummy were unrolled, old Pharoah lifted up his arm as if in imploration, but his skinny bones cannot again clutch his shattered sceptre. He is a dead lion. And is not any man now living, in the fact that he has opportunity of repentance and salvation, better off than any of those departed ones who, by authority or possessions of influence, were positively leonine, and yet wicked?

What a thing to congratulate you on is your life! Why, it is worth more than all the gems of the universe kindled into one precious stone. I am alive! What does that mean? Why, it means that I still have all opportunity of being saved myself and helping others to be saved. To be alive! Why, it means that I have yet another chance to correct my past mistakes and make sure work for heaven. Alive, are we? Come, let us celebrate it by new resolutions, new self-examination, new consecration and a new career. The smallest and most insignificant to-day is worth to us more than five hundred yesterdays. Taking advantage of the present, let us get pardon for all the past and security for all the future. Where are our forgiven sins? I don't know. God don't know either. He says: "Your sins and iniquities will I remember no more."

What encouragement in the text for all Christian workers! Despair of no one's salvation. While there is life there is hope. When in England a young lady asked for a class in a Sunday-school, the superintendent said, "Better go out on the street and get your own class." She brought in a ragged and filthy boy. The superintendent gave him good apparel. In a few Sundays he absented himself. Inquiry discovered that in a street fight he had his decent apparel torn off. He was brought in and a second time respectably clad. After a few Sundays he again disappeared, and it was found that he was again ragged and wretched. "Then," said the teacher, "we can do nothing with him." But the superintendent fitted him up again and started him again.

After awhile the gospel took hold of him and his heart changed. He started for the ministry and became a foreign missionary, and on heathen grounds lived and translated the Scriptures, and preached, until among the most illustrious names of the church on earth and in heaven is the name of glorious Robert Morrison. Go forth and save the lost, and remember however depraved, however ragged, and however filthy and undone a child is, or a man is, or a woman is, they are worth an effort. I would rather have their opportunity than any that will ever be given to those who lived in magnificent sin and splendid unrighteousness and then wrap their gorgeous tapestry around them and without a prayer expired. "Better is a living dog than a dead lion.

In the great day it will be found that the last shall be first. There are in the grog shops and in the haunts of iniquity to-day those who will yet be models of holiness and preach Christ to the people. In yonder group of young men who came here with no useful purpose, there is one who will yet live for Christ and perhaps die for him. In a pulpit stood a stranger preaching, and he said: "The last time I was in this church was fifteen years ago, and the circumstances were peculiar. Three young men had come expecting to disturb the service, and they had stones in their pockets which they expected to hurl at the preacher. One of the young men referred to refused to take part in the assault, and the others, in disgust at his cowardice, left the building. One of the three was hanged for forgery. Another is in prison, condemned to death for murder. I was the third, but the grace of God saved me."

My hearers, give no one up. The case may seem desperate, but the grace of God likes to undertake a dead lift. I proclaim it this day to all the people—Free Grace! Living and dying, be that my theme—Free Grace! Sound it across the continent, sound it across the seas—Free Grace! Spell out those words in flowers, lift them in arches, build them in thrones, roll them in oratorios—Free Grace! That will yet Edenize the earth and people heaven with nations redeemed. Free Grace

Salvation! Oh, the joyful sound,
'Tis pleasant to our ears,
A sovereign balm for every wound,
A cordial for our fears.

Buried in sorrow and in sin
At death's dark door we lay,
But we arise by grace divine
To see a heavenly day.

"How do you like my column of Comments and Clippings?" asked the young editor of the old subscriber.

"Oh, very well," replied the old subscriber, calmly. "I think you might improve it, though by putting in fewer comments and more clippings."

What to Buy and How to Make It.

The weather remains constant only in its tendency to change. One day old Sol decrees the shedding of seal skins and the next treats them to a savoring of blizzards. Alas! for the posy bonnets, which perforce must lose their prestige with snow-flakes, whitening the air and the mercury approximating zero.

Yet, all undaunted, eager, novelty seekers, pursue from store to store the phantom, we call style, which in all the springs preceding, has presented no such glittering guises to her devotees.

There is a semblance to suit every personality. All tastes are pandered to in a manner, and after a method, which combines the simplest and most unique conceits in fabric and fashion, and the result suggests the raiment of royalty.

A stroll through our great stores will very soon convince any lady shopping that ours is a city of millionaires, and that their buying, like all else, is done in regal fashion, as the stocks seem to warrant.

Yet side by side with these high-class stuffs of subtle sheen texture and coloring, are shown such marvels in materials of lesser calibre, one is convinced, that the masses are most benefitted by an exceptional situation.

Wash fabrics shown this season, are of unusual excellence and diversity; to be found in every shade and grade, from the simplest cotton print, to the fine sheer India silk, fine as mull with the sheen and softness of surah; yet it costs but twenty-five cents the yard, and is by far the most stylish and adaptive of all the season's materials; drapes beautifully over silk or silesia and is susceptible to fine effects and costly combinations.

This semi-diaphanous fabric in cotton, constitutes a pleasing contrast to the more substantial, though not less desirable Toile du nord or chalon cloth, which commands the market on American ground.

There is no telling how long American manufacturers will maintain their monopoly. Our high tariff is not only attracting foreign laborers, but foreign capitalists to this country. A large cotton syndicate composed of prominent manufacturers in London, Edinburg and Birmingham, are purchasing tracts and locating their industries on this side of the water, for the purpose of reaching the American market, without being obliged to pay duty on their goods.

Meanwhile, the demand for this class of fabrics is constantly increasing, and the fine zephyr ginghams of delicate shading, with floriated figures overlying designs in plaids, stripes and crossbars, are immensely popular this spring.

Red is a feature of costume and of millinery. The grays are particularly clear, and run from the palest tint to darkest silver. The newest pink is a deep flesh tint, called "Venus." "Tomato red" is mostly yellow; "aubergine" is purple, like an egg plant; and the most prominent yellows are "ble'd'or" and "Ceres," *Ciel* and baby-blue, and a charming gray-blue perpetuate the color of eternal fidelity. Nile-green, "dome" green, sage, prairie, stem and poplar green hold their own. Iris, *fleur de lis*, orchid, and lilac tints are all delicious, especially when seen in soft, french cashmere. The gay tartans are conspicuous amid spring styles, and in days to come will look picturesque upon the shore, the mountain road, or country lane.

Modes are as unique as the materials and there is "high art" in the manipulation of the faultless fit, upon which the success of the toilet depends.

Lace garnitures appear in the greatest profusion. Wing like sleeves appear upon many diaphanous dresses, and others are perched like a butterfly on the shoulder, supplemented by long lace designs, extending far above the elbow.

The latest conceit however, is a full sleeve, puffed high on the shoulder, tapering toward the wrist, and worn with a one button glove of kid, or a rib-wristed mit of silk. To the extreme of buttoning all waists—be they basque, polonaise, or princesse—in the back, some are supplemented by slight panniers, arranged high above the flounced or crinkled panels at the side. In many instances, the side forms are prolonged into girdles or sashes, and the demi-train flows out in a graceful Watteau fold from the shoulders.

The hosiery most distinctive, seen at our stores, is that of the Onyx brand. The tops are of dainty solid color and terminate in Vandyke points, which are accentuated by the black feet and ankles.

The newest shoulder cape has sleeves.

Yokes, girdles, and panels of passementerie, are among stylish confections for spring. SIDNEY EARLE.

A CLUB for working people, so successful that it has entered its seventeenth year, and yet so different in its methods from other clubs for working men and women that it stands almost alone, is the People's Club, of Lowell, Mass. The daily papers published a notice in 1872 that a club would be started and carried on for "the intellectual improvement of and the furnishing of rational amusement and recreation to people of both sexes in this city and vicinity during the winter evenings, and also to provide in some quiet and rational manner for the enjoyment of our people, especially of those without homes."

After some experiments it was found best to have separate club rooms for the men and women. They are large, convenient rooms on each side of one of the principal streets, well lighted, and inviting to the man or woman who is ready to be led to the saloon because no other place is open. There are reading-rooms, libraries, and amusement rooms. No fee is charged. All are welcome, and all are invited to come and go at will. Lectures are provided, and various classes, free to those who choose to come. The manufacturing corporations of Lowell recognize the importance of the People's Club, and annually contribute one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars toward its support. The balance is given by regular subscribers, who do not, however, necessarily take an active part in the management of the club.

A lazy man is one who has no time to spare.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1890.

The Widow of Nain.

LESSON TEXT.

(Luke 7 : 11-18. Memory verses, 14-16.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Saviour of Men.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *This is indeed the Christ the Saviour of the world.*—John 4 : 42.

LESSON TOPIC: *Raising the Dead.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. A Funeral Procession, vs. 11, 12.
2. A Great Miracle, vs. 13-15.
3. A Profound Impression, vs. 16-18.

GOLDEN TEXT: *The glorified God, saying, That a great prophet is risen up among us.*—Luke 7 : 16.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Luke 7 : 11-18. Raising the dead.
T.—1 Kings 17 : 8-24. A widow's son restored.
W.—2 Kings 4 : 18-37. A dead boy restored.
T.—Mark 5 : 21-24, 35-43. A dead girl restored.
F.—Acts 9: 36 43. Dorcas restored to life.
S.—Acts 20 : 1-12. Eutychus restored to life.
S.—1 Cor. 15 : 35-58. The dead shall be raised.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. A FUNERAL PROCESSION.

I. The Dead Man:
There was carried out one that was dead (12).
As a dead man out of mind (Psa. 31 : 12).
They go to the dead (Eccl. 9 : 3).
Lazarus is dead (John 11 : 14).
It is appointed unto men once to die (Heb. 9 : 27)
II. The Sorrowing Mother:
The only son of his mother, and she was a widow (12).
The son of the woman....fell sick (1 Kings 17 : 17).
Her soul is vexed within her (2 Kings 4 : 27).
Rachel weeping for her children (Matt. 2 : 18).
Standing by the cross of Jesus his mother (John 19 : 25).
III. The Compassionate Crowd:
And much people of the city was with her (12).
He beholdeth....many weeping and wailing greatly (Mark 5: 38);
Many of the Jews had come....to console them (John 11: 19).
All the widows stood by him weeping (Acts 9: 39).
Weep with them that weep (Rom. 12: 15).

1. "His disciples went with him." (1) The journey of Jesus; (2) the companions of Jesus; (3) The purpose of Jesus.
2. "When he drew near,....there was carried out one that was dead." (1) Jesus drawing near; (2) The dead man carried out.
3. "Much people of the city was with her." (1) In sorrow for the dead; (2) In sympathy for the bereaved.

II. A GREAT MIRACLE

I. The Touch:
He came nigh and touched the bier (14).
He....touched him, saying, I will; be thou made clean (Matt. 8: 3).
He touched her hand, and the fever left her (Matt. 8: 15).
Then touched he their eyes....Their eyes were opened (Matt. 9: 29, 30).
He touched his ear, and healed him (Luke 22: 51).
II. The Command:
Young man, I say unto thee, Arise (14).
Maiden, arise (Luke 8: 54).
Lazarus, come forth (John 11: 43).
Tabitha, arise (Acts 9: 40).
The trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised (1 Cor. 15: 52).
III. The Restoration:
He that was dead sat up....And he gave him to his mother (15).
The soul of the child came into him again (1 Kings 17: 22).
The child sneezed seven times, and....opened his eyes (2 Kings 4: 35).
Her spirit returned, and she rose up immediately (Luke 8: 55).
He that was dead came forth (John 11: 44).

1. "He had compassion on her." (1) The sorrowing mother; (2) The pitying Lord.—(1) Unutterable woe; (2) Unfathomable pity.
2. "He came nigh and touched the bier," (1) The approach; (2) The touch.
3. "Young man, I say unto thee, Arise." (1) The victim of death; (2) The Lord of life.—(1) The command; (2) The response.

III. A PROFOUND IMPRESSION.

I. Reverent Fear:
Fear took hold on all (16).
The fear of the Lord is clean (Psa. 19: 9).
The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom (Psa. 111: 10).
The fear of the Lord tendeth to life (Prov. 19: 23).
Walking in the fear of the Lord (Acts 9: 31).
II. Heartfelt Praise:
They glorified God, saying, A great prophet is arisen (16).
Before all the people I will be glorified (Lev. 10: 3).
They....glorified God, which had given such power unto men (Matt. 9: 8).
They glorified the God of Israel (Matt. 15: 31).
He taught in their synagogues, being glorified of all (Luke 4: 15).
III. Widespread Fame:
This report went forth....in the whole of Judœa (17).
The report of him went forth into all Syria (Matt. 4: 24).
The fame hereof went forth into all that land (Matt. 9: 26).
They went forth, and spread abroad his fame (Matt. 9: 31).
So much the more went abroad the report (Luke 5: 15).

1. "They glorified God." God glorified (1) By the people; (2) Through the Lord; (3) For his grace.
2. "A great prophet is arisen among us." (1) The people's conviction; (2) The people's confession.
3. "This report went forth concerning him." (1) Its scope; (2) Its basis; (3) Its extent; (4) its effects.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

RESTORATIONS OF THE DEAD.

A child by Elijah (1 Kings 17 : 22).
A child by Elisha (2 Kings 4 : 34-36).
A man at Elisha's grave (2 Kings 13 : 20, 21).
The daughter of Jairus (Matt. 9 : 24, 25).
The widow's son (Luke 7 : 14, 15).
Lazarus (John 11 : 43, 44).
Dorcas (Acts 9 : 40, 41).
Eutychus (Acts 20 : 10-12).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—The concluding part of Luke's report of the Sermon on the Mount resembles quite closely the corresponding portion of Matthew's report (Matt. 7), although it is not quite so full. Matthew adds a remark about the effect upon the multitudes. There is little doubt that the healing of the centurion's servant at Capernaum occurred shortly after. Then came the miracle recorded in this lesson. The interval was brief. According to the text followed in the Authorized Version, this incident occurred on "the next day."

PLACE.—The miracle was wrought outside the gate of the city of Nain, now called "Nayn." It is situated on the north-western edge of the mountain-range called Little Hermon, south of Mount Tabor, six miles south-east of Nazareth, and about twenty-five miles from Capernaum. The gate was probably at the top of the ascent from the plain. Caves, used as sepulchers, have been found both to the east and west of the place. Verse 18 refers to John the Baptist, who was then imprisoned at Machærus, about nine miles east of the northern end of the Dead Sea.

TIME.—Soon after the delivery of the Sermon on the Mount, in the early summer of A. U. C. 781,—that is, A. D. 28.

PERSONS.—Jesus and his disciples; a great multitude that followed; a funeral procession from Nain, the bearers, the widowed mother, and a large company of friends.

INCIDENTS.—The journey to Nain; the meeting with the funeral procession; the word of comfort to the mother; our Lord touches the bier, and the bearers stand still; he bids the young man arise; the dead man sits up and begins to speak; our Lord gives him to his mother; the multitude fears and glorifies God; the report of the miracle is widely extended; the account of our Lord's works is brought to John the Baptist by his disciples. Luke alone relates this miracle.

How to Bear Pain.

The number of people who sacrifice their families, on the altar of their nerves is shamefully large. Those who are sacrificed are often mistaken martyrs who would do better service by gentle and firm rebellion. One's own way is not always the best thing to have. Nerves are too often only another name for temper, and oftener still are the result of taxing body and brain beyond endurance. It is folly to overexert yourself when every nerve is clamouring for rest, and it would be well if the fathers and mothers who are working so hard for their children, would stop and ask themselves whether the dinner of herbs with a quiet spirit would not after all be better.

If people could but be brought to believe it, it very rarely does any good to make a fuss, and it is far better to reserve your strength for bearing the pain, than to exhaust it in useless screams and struggles, which not only do you no good, but render you disagreeable to everyone within hearing. The patient sufferers are those who command most sympathy. There are very few people whose dispositions are so sweet as not to be soured by pain; but the bodily suffering must be intense in order to excuse our flinging a pillow at the person, who is trying to help us, or turning ourselves into human snapping-turtles. At least we should remember that sickness does not excuse everything, and do our best not to be disagreeable in so far as we can. "There is such a difference in sick people," said a professional nurse to the writer once. "Of course we have to take them as they come, and sick folks are scarcely responsible, but there is nothing like sickness for bringing out people's real selves. There are some it is a pleasure to wait upon, and others that need all your patience and more. I can always tell how people have been brought up, when I come to nurse them." And thus we come back to the nursery and the mistaken kindness, which cannot bear to say "no" to a sick or afflicted child. If the arena of the invalid is a narrow one, it has its conflicts none the less. "He who ruleth his own spirit, is mightier than he who taketh a city," and every mother should teach her child to practise this heroism under any and all circumstances.

When we consider, how many of the world's great ones have worn the shirt of the martyr, and done their work in constant pain, we cannot but be amazed at the marvellous triumph of mind over body. It is not so great cause for wonder to hear that Alexander Pope and Thomas Carlyle were chronic invalids, but that Samuel Johnson with his big heart, and Hannah More with her abundant Christian charity, should have "gone softly all their days" because of physical suffering, might give some of us cause to think.

There are few people who have not some cross to bear; let it comfort the invalids to remember, that it is not those crosses which are carried in full view, but those, which we must at least try to hide, which are heaviest.

A COSTLY EASTER EGG.—A Parisian firm has just finished making an Easter egg, intended for a wealthy Spanish lady, at a cost of $4000. It is a most ingenious piece of mechanism, and is made entirely of pure white enamel. It is provided with doors and slides, the inside being engraved with Easter gospels. The opening of a door sets a tiny bird singing and a musical apparatus going, which is capable of playing twelve airs.

FARM NOTES.

FEEDING FARM HORSES.—This is a matter that merits far more attention than it receives. An English veterinary surgeon very pertinently says that those having charge of horses, especially farm horses should be taught that the stomach of the horse is not like the rumen of a cow, a mere receptacle for food, but an essential organ of digestion of limited capacity, which does not need to be crammed in order to perform its proper functions, and that it cannot be so treated without danger to the animal; that the teeth of the horse are provided for the purpose of mast cating the food, and that the food which does not require masticating should on be sparingly, if ever, used. He further recommends that no horse be put to work immediately after a full meal and where a horse has done a heavy day's work it should be allowed to stand in the stable until it is cool and comfortable before being fed. A little water may be given, and if a little good hay be put into the rack it will occupy his attention, and besides requiring proper mastication will further have the effect to slightly stimulate the stomach to secretion and prepare it for the reception of the food which is to follow. Should a horse require more food than usual to supply the extra waste of tissues caused by hard work, give it by all means, but let it be in excess in its albuminoids, and let the horse be fed oftener and not in increased quantities at a time.

A MILK-PRODUCING RATION.—Here is an item for those to consider who desire to make notable milk-producing records. The famous Holstein cow Clothilde, that in seven days gave 664 pounds and 14 ounces of milk, which made 28 pounds, 2¼ ounces of butter, or an average of over 95 pounds of milk, and over four pounds of butter daily, ate about twelve pounds of grain per day. This ration included two parts corn meal, two parts wheat bran, and one part ground oats, with a little oil meal. She also had good pasture and pure water during the record-making period.

A CORRESPONDENT to the *Farmers' Club Journal* says "he filled an old basket, with the bottom partly out, with scraps from the meat market, and hung it up in his coop where the youngest chickens were confined. The blowflies had a regular barbecue over it, and in twelve hours from the time the basket was hung up the little maggots were dropping from the bottom in a small shower. The chickens feast on them and will eat hardly anything else, and grow as chickens never grow on boiled rice or cornmeal."

CULTIVATE less land if your manure heap is small. There is just as much lack of judgment in endeavoring to cover ten acres with the manure that should go on one acre as in using a lump of butter on ten slices of bread when it will only answer for one. Besides this, it takes more labor to spread the manure on ten acres than on one. Concentrate your labor, concentrate your manure, and you may concentrate your crops without lessening the quantity.

PROFIT IN PIGS.—There is cash money in pig-feeding and pork-making, not only in the West but even in New England. It is averred that if there is any animal profitable to buy in a poor condition it is the pig. Give him enough to eat and a warm nest, and he will gain without calling for anything better. Our authority has had three-months-old pigs gain a pound per day in the Winter on raw beets and skim milk. Pigs in comfortable quarters, and well fed, will put money in your purse while you're sleeping.

GUARDING AGAINST DUST.—Care should be taken in the matter of sweeping to cover up house plants, and to sponge the leaves frequently. The dust that accumulates on them shuts up their breathing pores, as it would on the human system, rendering them unhealthy. Another thing conducive to healthy plant-growth is frequent stirring of the soil, and a hair-pin is a good implement for the purpose.

RED SPIDERS.—In the house-culture of plants a serious question is, how to keep the red spiders away. Every precaution to prevent their attacks should be used, such as keeping a kettle or saucers of water among the pots. Sponges filled with water and placed among the branches of large plants have a very noticeable effect, as the evaporating water comes directly in contact with the leaves of the plant, so that the spiders become discontented and leave.

A GOOD compost for pot plants or anything else can be made as follows: Skim off slices of sods, mix with fine brush and weeds, let get dry, and turn the whole mass. Mix this well with some leaf mold, well decomposed manure (cow dung being best), one-third sand. This compost will grow anything in the ordinary line to perfection. If prepared in the fall, store out of the reach of frost and turn occasionally. By spring it will be in admirable order.

THE science of fine butter-making is not a subtle art that few can comprehend, but it possesses salient points that all must observe as essential if they desire to be counted among the successful. Mature cream churned at the proper temperature—about 60 degrees in summer and 64 in winter—will grain butter hard and firm and into a product of the proper consistency and texture. Use no color but such as is known to be reliable, and do not use an excessive quantity of that.

A BIT OF HORSE SENSE.—When horses are kept standing idle in the stable by long-continued storms, the feed should be reduced accordingly. Full rations, with no exercise, is a frequent cause of spinal meningitis, and other serious ailments of horses.

Tourists,

Whether on pleasure bent or business should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c. and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

The nun's veilings come with borders and sometimes fringes on one selvage.

Peculiar to Itself

That Hood's Sarsaparilla does possess curative power Peculiar to Itself is conclusively shown by the wonderful cures it has effected unsurpassed in the history of medicine. This absolute merit it possesses by reason of the fact that it is prepared by a **Combination, Proportion** and **Process** Peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, known to no other medicine, and by which the full medicinal power of all the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies. It

Hood's Sarsaparilla

has won its way to the leading place among medicines by its own intrinsic, undisputed merit, and has now a larger sale than any other similar preparation in the country. If you have never taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, a fair trial will convince you of its excellence and merits. Take it this season

"I have for a long time been using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and believe me, I would not be without it. As a spring medicine it is invaluable." E. A. RHODES, 130 Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill.

N.B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

I feel very much indebted to Hood's Sarsaparilla, for I believe it is to the use of this medicine that I owe my present health. In the spring I got so completely run down that I could not eat or sleep, and all the dreaded diseases of life seemed to have a mortgage on my system. I was obliged to abandon my work, and after seeking medical treatment and spending over $50 for different preparations, I found myself no better. Then my wife persuaded me to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before the first bottle was gone I began to amend. I have now used two bottles and have

The Spring Medicine

gained 22 pounds. Can eat anything without it hurting me; my dyspepsia and biliousness have gone. I never felt better in my life, am at work again and consider myself a well man. Those two bottles were worth $100 to me. W. V. EULOWS, Lincoln, Ill.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, gave me strength, and overcame the headache and dizziness, so that now I am able to work again." LUTHER NASON, 53 Church St., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A WRITER in the *American Florist* gives his testimony as to the superiority of evaporating tobacco water to burning the tobacco for fumigating purposes in green-houses. He always keep a barrel full of tobacco stems soaking in water, and has a tin pan 2x3 feet, and 4 inches deep. He fills the pan about half full of tobacco water and then puts in it three or four red-hot fire-bricks. It kills the greenfly very quickly, and never injures even the most tender plants.

INFERIOR articles should never be shipped to market. In fact, inferior crops should not be grown if it is possible to produce something better. When the market is well supplied it is only after articles of the best quality are sold that a demand is created for those that are inferior, and the slow sale causes loss of quality from delay. It saves transportation expenses and labor to keep inferior articles out of the market altogether.

"The world grows weary praising men,
And wearied grows of being praised—
But never wearied grows the pen
Which writes the truths that have amazed
the thousands who have been given up by their physicians and who have been restored to complete health by using that safest of all remedies for functional irregularities and weaknesses, which are the bane of womankind. We refer, of course, to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the only *guaranteed* cure for all those chronic ailments peculiar to women. Read the guarantee on the bottle-wrapper.

To regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, Dr. Pierce's Pellets excel. One a dose.

See that your horses have plenty of exercise—and feed, too.

Deafness Can't be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we can not cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hog-raising is a business easy to get into and easy to get out of.

An Unparalleled Remedy.

In olden times the happy combination of vegetable remedies to promote digestion, nutrition and excretion, stimulate the liver, skin, kidneys and bowels, thereby removing congestion, purifying the blood and restoring depressed vitality, known to the old monks as St. Bernard Vegetable Pills, were regarded as a panacea for all curable diseases and modern discoveries in physiology. There is no equal to them in existence. A sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills will be sent *free* to all applicants. Address, St. Bernard, Box 2416, New York.

The combination of white with yellow, or white and gold, is much favored for evening dress.

There is more experience, time, and brain work represented in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other medicine. It is this which makes Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar in its curative power, and in the remarkable cures it effects. Give it a trial.

The shrewd girl divides her time between airing impressions and impressing heirs.

For Practitioners of Medicine Only.

For Catalogue, address,
CLARENCE C. RICE, M. D., Sec'y,
226 E. TWENTIETH STREET,
New York City.

Be specially careful of draughts and sudden changes.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Do not overwork. Of what use is wealth without health?

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $1.00 trial bottle free to FR cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

An eagle measuring something over nine feet from tip to tip of its wing was shot in Leon county, Fla., after it had made off with a pig.

For washing *flannels*. Dobbins' Electric Soap is *marvelous*. Blankets and woolens washed with it look like *new*, and there is absolutely *no shrinking*. No other soap in the world will do such *perfect* work. Give it a trial *now*.

If a bed or curtain is on fire beat on the flames with a woolen garment till extinguished.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

Every good act man does is shaking hands with God.

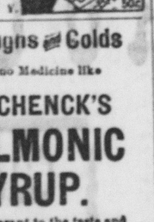
America's finest, "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

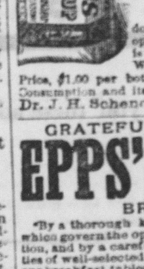
The less a man knows the greater his prejudice.

Keep your feet dry, but do not wear ove. shoes all the time.

If you have a
COLD or COUGH,
acute or leading to
CONSUMPTION,
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL,
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF LIME AND SODA
IS SURE CURE FOR IT.
This preparation contains the stimulating properties of the *Hypophosphites* and fine *Norwegian Cod Liver Oil*. Used by physicians all the world over. It is *as palatable as milk*. Three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of *Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis, CONSUMPTION,* Scrofula, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is sold by all Druggists. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.

Ely's Cream Balm
Gives Relief at once for
COLD IN HEAD
—CURES—
CATARRH.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 66 Warren st., N. Y.





For Coughs and Colds
There is no Medicine like
DR. SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP.
It is pleasant to the taste and does not contain a particle of opium or anything injurious. It is the Best Cough Medicine in the World. For Sale by all Druggists.
Price, $1.00 per bottle. Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption and its Cure, mailed free. Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous Success.
Insane Persons Restored.
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
For all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only sure cure for Nervous Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

SpoolHolder
NEW PATENT. Saves time and trouble. An indispensable article for every household. No lady should be without it.
Samples can be seen at this office.
13 674

PENSIONS If you want your pension without delay, put your claim in the hands of JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

PATENTS—PENSIONS—How to get a Pension. Send for digest of Pension and Bounty laws. Send for Inventors' Guide or How to Get a Patent. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.

WANTED A CANVASSER for this town and vicinity. Something sure to take. Write for full particulars to MRS. S. D. ARMBRUSTER, Philadelphia, Woman's Exchange, 19 S. 13th Street.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

GRAPES SMALL FRUITS, immense stock cheap. Send 2c. for sample vines. Catalogue free. CUTTER & CO., FREDONIA, N. Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief. Price 25 cts. ASTHMA. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD

THE DUTY OF SHARING HOUSEHOLD LABORS.—Despite the admonition: "Bear ye one another's burdens," there is in many homes one burden-bearer. Like Samantha Allen's niece Serepta, who "carried the meetin' house on her shoulders," one person is apt to assume or accept the burdens that rightfully should be borne by others. In one household, it may be the patient, uncomplaining mother, who does all the thinking, planning and serving, while the rest wholly unconscious of the numberless sacrifices made for them, enjoy life without a care. No one thinks of saving the precious mother or helping her in countless possible ways, for all have come to feel that "mother doesn't mind." In another home, perhaps it is a daughter who is the burden-bearer. It is her good (?) fortune to be able to "turn her hand to almost anything," and she is called upon to do for all the rest and no one mistrusts that she is doing more than her share, and that, too, without thanks. The mother has become accustomed to rely upon the daughter's judgment in all things, and the latter accepts the task of "going ahead." Nor is it in every home, a mother or daughter, who, as a friend once said, becomes the packhorse of the family. But in far too many homes, the cares and burdens are not equally divided. The happiest homes, I ween, are those in which the spirit of sacrifice is present with each, instead of one, and with loving thoughtfulness for others, each bears his part. There, the father and sons are welcomed at the close of a busy day and in the family circle, the harassing thoughts and perplexities are laid aside.

Not in a spirit of harsh criticism, nor with an unkind thought, but to satisfy yourself of the prevalence of the packhorse system, look about you and observe who are the burden-bearers in the homes you know. Perhaps you will find a packhorse in your own household. If so, try to remedy the evil that has a foothold in your home; for it is a crying evil and does injury to each one in that home. It is a gross injustice to the one who accepts the bearing of burdens, and fosters selfishness in those who permit it. And you who have unconsciously accepted the task which, mayhap, has been unconsciously imposed upon you, pause to consider what you have been doing. You have been living as though the command had been to you: "Bear thou all the others' burdens." From this day try a new plan, and see whether it will not be better for you, better for those with whom and for whom you labor and more just to all concerned.

CRANBERRY JELLEY.—No turkey would seem complete without its accompanying cranberry sauce or, better yet, jelly. Boil sound berries to a pulp with just enough water to prevent them from burning, and then strain to remove the skins. Add an equal amount of granulated sugar and boil until by trying a little, you know it will jelly. Mould in whatever shape you prefer, either in one large dish or in small, individual ones, remembering always to dip them in very cold water before using

MACARONI AND CHEESE.—Take about three ounces macaroni and boil until tender in a stew pan with a little water, take a pudding dish or pan, warm a little butter in it, and put in a layer of macaroni, then a layer of cheese grated or cut in small bits, and sprinkle over with salt, pepper, and small pieces of butter; then add another layer of macaroni, and so on, finishing off with cheese; pour on rich milk or cream enough to just come to the top of the ingredients, and bake from one-half to three quarters of an hour.

ORANGE SNOW.—This is made the same as snow pudding, except that the thin yellow part of an orange rind is boiled five minutes in the water that is to be turned over the soaked gelatine, and the juice of four large sour oranges takes the place of the lemon juice, the quantity of water being diminished to allow for the difference in the amount of juice used. The gelatine is beaten and the pudding is served with custard sauce or whipped cream. Candied cherries or bits of fruit or wine jelly dropped here and there upon the snow of the pudding, add much to its appearance and also to its flavor.

CABBAGE SALAD.—Mix together two tablespoonfuls of butter, one of flour, two eggs, two-thirds of a teacup of sugar, one-half cup of vinegar and a pinch of salt. Boil in a double boiler, stirring constantly until it is smooth and thick. Chop half an ordinary-sized cabbage head very fine, and just before needed, mix the dressing, which should be very cold, thoroughly through it.

A Great Surprise

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Large bottles 50c. an $1.

Remember, weary farmers, that it is the men who have little to do that wear out first.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

Nut-culture, we are told, is yearly growing more popular.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the Standard Axle Grease of the world. Use it and save your horses and wagons. One greasing will last two weeks.

Remember that the pores of your skin, when in health, are always open, and that closing them causes sickness.

THE BROWN'S.

Brown has a houseful of girls and boys,
Rosy and healthy and full of noise.
They are sprightly at work and bright at their books,
And are noted for smartness and wit and good looks.
Brown is healthy, his wife is fair,
And their faces are free from wrinkles and care;
They spend no money for powders and pills,
And never a dollar for doctors' bills.

The reason the Brown's are so exempt from sickness is the fact that by an occasional course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery they keep their blood, which is the fountain of life and strength, pure and rich. In this way their systems are fortified to ward off attacks of fever, and other dangerous diseases.

Those not so prudent, who have become sufferers from torpid liver, biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," or from any of the innumerable diseases caused by impure blood, will find the "Golden Medical Discovery" a positive remedy for such diseases.

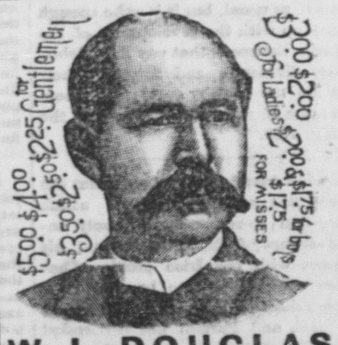
Especially has the "Discovery" produced the most marvelous cures of all manner of Skin and Scalp diseases, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, and kindred diseases. Not less wonderful, have been the cures effected by it in cases of "Fever-sores," "White Swellings," "Hip-joint Disease," and old sores or ulcers. It arouses all the excretory organs into activity, thereby cleansing and purifying the system, freeing it from all manner of blood-poisons, no matter from what source they have arisen.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is the only blood and liver medicine, sold by druggists, under a **positive guarantee** from its manufacturers, of its benefiting or curing in every case, or money paid for it will be returned. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Manufacturers, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD
is conquered by the cleansing, antiseptic, soothing and healing properties of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cts., by druggists.

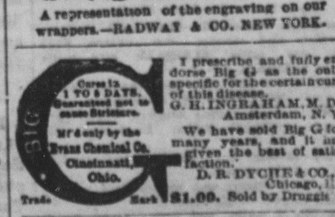
PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.
CATARRH
It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

La Grippe has Left
the System
badly debilitated
in millions
of cases
Take
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
and restore
Tone
and Strength
It never fails.
Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE AND $2 SHOE for GENTLEMEN
And Other Advertised Specialties Are the Best in the World.
None genuine unless name and price are stamped on bottom. SOLD EVERYWHERE. If your dealer will not supply you, send postal for instructions how to buy direct from factory without extra charge.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

A representation of the engraving on our wrappers.—RADWAY & CO. NEW YORK.



I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D.
Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO.
Chicago, Ill.
Trade Mark. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

OPIUM HABIT. Only Certain and easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR
100 STYLES
BABY CARRIAGES
COMBINING 5 ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
INVALID SUPPLIES AND WHEEL CHAIRS
Automatic Brake on all Genuine WHEEL CHAIRS TO HIRE.
We retail at the lowest wholesale factory prices, and ship goods to be paid for on delivery. Send stamp for Catalogue. Name goods desired.
SPECIAL FREE DELIVERY.
FREE
LUBURG MFG. CO., 145 N. 8th St., Philada., Pa.

JONES
OF
BINGHAMTON
PAYS THE FREIGHT.
5 Ton Wagon Scales.
Iron Levers Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for $60.
Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.
LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS & FREE Government LANDS.
MILLIONS OF ACRES in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.
SEND FOR publications with maps describing the best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. Sent free. Address
CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.
Safe and always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Diamond Brand*, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, with wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. Name Paper.
Chichester Chem'l Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR
Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Hundreds in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatcher. Send 6c for 116 page Catalogue. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

MURRAY $55.95 BUGGIES AND $5.95 HARNESS Are Acknowledged to be THE BEST!
THEY ARE SOLD DIRECT TO CONSUMERS. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
ONE PRICE. NO DEVIATION.
WILBER H. MURRAY MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. APR. 10.

More Fast Travel.

We have endeavored to keep our readers informed of the schemes for rapid transit that are occupying the thoughts of inventors so constantly. The steamers of the fast line from Halifax, later from St. Charles bay, Labrador, to England, will, it is believed, cross the ocean in five and a half days. But this is only part of a great enterprise to connect Great Britain by direct line of travel with Japan. Trains will run at lightning speed over the Canadian Pacific, conveying passengers to Vancouver, on the Pacific coast. There new and powerful steamers will receive the tourist, who will fly at the rate of twenty to twenty-five miles an hour across the Pacific to Yokohama, Japan. The trip around the world will be considerably shortened by this new route.

The steamers for the new British and Asiatic line are already building on the Clyde. The first must be ready by February. Perhaps, then, with the home government several days nearer than it was before, the British fleet in Asiatic waters may take a more active part in the settlement of the Behring's sea question.

This fast British route will also cut into the travel that now passes through the United States. Hitherto passengers from Japan to Europe have followed the route from Yokohama to San Francisco, thence by the Union Pacific railway to New York, where they embarked finally for Europe. Now many of them will undoubtedly take the quicker British route.

La grippe still marches on.

Brazil presents the strange spectacle of a republic governed by a military dictator.

Johnstown, Pa., is larger today than it was before the flood, though only partly rebuilt.

Dec. 30, 1889, woodbines were in bloom in Central park, New York. But it is not too late yet for plenty of cold weather.

Bismarck is ill, and his doctors say he must not be irritated. Bismarck's tendency to be easily irritated through a long course of years is probably partly what has caused his illness. Temper will tell.

Five thousand miles of railway were built in this country in 1889. This is not so much as usual, but it is quite enough to keep up with the development of the country. Railroads that pay their debts, declare dividends and improve their lines are the healthy ones. Two thousand miles of railway were built in the south in 1889.

Parnell's friends say, in brief, that the divorce suit of Capt. O'Shea, which makes him co-respondent, is only another attempt of the Tories to ruin his influence with the Irish people. That further, Parnell was to have married O'Shea's sister long ago, but the young lady died, and Parnell has befriended her brother ever since, even to the point of getting him a seat in parliament. But he warmed a serpent that has turned and stung him.

Murat, the clouded princeling in France where princes are no good, has come down from his lofty pinnacle and now says he will take Miss Caldwell and anything she will give him. Now, if Miss Caldwell has half the spirit of an American woman she will respectfully decline the honor on any terms.

Mohammedan politeness is peculiar. Only for it our National museum would be enriched by the rare and costly decorations the sultan of Turkey presented to S. S. Cox. Mrs. Cox intended to give the decorations to the museum. But in Turkey, when expensive jewels are presented, it is the custom on the death of the recipient to return them to the donor. Consequently Mr. Cox's curiously interesting decorations must now go back to Turkey, where they can be given to some one else.

It will be a good stroke for our government to have it understood that she will stand by Great Britain in the trouble with Portugal. Our four new cruisers, "the squadron of evolution," are now at Lisbon in company with a number of vessels of the English navy. The unity of interests of all the English speaking peoples of the globe is an ideal whose practicability cannot be too much insisted on. The Pall Mall Gazette says of the proposed agreement of the United States to stand by Great Britain in the Portuguese matter: "Everything which reminds the world that the republic and the empire regard the English speaking race as one entity, with common interests and common objects, is good." The entity of the English speaking race is, in fact, the most splendid dream of modern times.

AN ALARMING SITUATION.

A Large Territory Doomed—2,000 People Roosting on Housetops.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Mr. J. J. Hogan, of The Memphis Commercial, arrived here yesterday direct from the flooded district along the Mississippi river. He says the situation is alarming, and that in his opinion the flood has not reached the highest notch.

In the Laconia circle, which is situated in Dushea county, Ark., and comprises 20,000 acres, the scene is a heartrending one. This strip of country is now inundated to a depth of five to twenty feet, and the inhabitants, numbering 3,000 to 3,000 people, whites and negroes, women and children, are perched on housetops and haystacks and in the trees. Live stock not already drowned are maintaining a precarious existence with their owners in some instances on the roof of the residences and elsewhere on improvised platforms of wreckage. Starvation is telling on the cattle, while the human victims are in scarcely less deplorable condition as to food.

From Helena the entire Mississippi delta country, reaching from Vicksburg west to Shreveport and down to New Orleans, seems doomed to destruction. Mr. Hogan reports that all the people in the wide district threatened who realize the true situation are flee ing for their lives.

The City of Paris in Peril.

LONDON, March 31.—The passengers from the steamer City of Paris have arrived here safely via Dublin and Holyhead.

When about 200 miles from Queenstown last Tuesday an explosion in the engine room of the City of Paris caused a leak. Her stern sank five feet deeper in the water and hundreds of tons of water poured into and filled her after air tight compartments. The engines were totally disabled and the greatest steamship afloat rolled helplessly in the heavy sea. Life preservers were kept within reach of all hands and the small boats were in readiness. There were enough of these to save all on board.

On Thursday the White Star liner Adriatic bound westward, and the little freight boat Aldergate were sighted. The Aldergate manfully undertook to tow the great Inman boat into Queenstown harbor and successfully accomplished the task.

Pilgrims to Fredrichsruhe.

BERLIN, April 2.—Prince Bismarck was visited at Fredrichsruhe by 3,000 residents of Hamburg. The ex-chancellor in receiving them was attired in full military uniform. Last evening 1,100 persons bearing torches and accompanied by bands of music playing national airs marched around the lake in the grounds of the castle. Preparations of unprecedented extent and magnificence are making for the celebration of the ex-chancellor's birthday today.

The New Tariff.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Mr. McKinley and his colleagues got their bill before the full committee. The treasury estimates put the reduction of the bill at $60,000,000, but this does not take into consideration reductions that will occur from increased duties. Mr. Lafollette, of the committee, says the other reductions by prohibitory duties and increased duties will put the knife in deep. On wool, he thinks, the revenues will be reduced $10,000,000 by increased duties.

Flack Goes to Jail.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Judge Barrett sentenced the Flack conspirators as follows: James A. Flack, two months' imprisonment in the Tombs and $500 fine; William L. Flack, four months' imprisonment in the penitentiary and $500 fine; Joseph Meeks, one months' imprisonment in the Tombs and $500 fine; Dilworth Choate, the eavesdropping reporter, one months' imprisonment in Ludlow Street jail and $250 fine.

Defalcation of $127,000.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 31. — The joint committee appointed by the legislature to examine the accounts of Treasurer Archer visited Baltimore and opened the box kept by Mr. Archer in the Safe Deposit company, containing the state's securities. The committee made their report to both houses. Their examination showed a deficit of $127,000, not including coupons on some of the bonds not accounted for.

Bishop Esher Stands Firm.

PORTLAND, Ind., April 1. — Bishop Esher, who has been presiding over the state Evangelical conference here, says he will pay no heed to his recent deposition, but will continue his labors. He ordained several candidates for the ministry. A serious question as to their standing will arise if the general conference upholds the bishop's deposition. Bishop Esher will preside over the Michigan conference on Thursday.

Chosen to Kill the Czar.

LONDON, April 4.—The Telegraph's correspondent at St. Petersburg says a man committed suicide there leaving a letter confessing that he had been chosen by ballot to kill the czar, but found himself unequal to committing the deed. His confession contained the names of his accomplices and several of them have already been arrested.

THE MARKETS.

Prices on the Stock, Produce and Petroleum Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The market was dull. Pennsylvania was firm. Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation were steady. Reading was strong, and there was a good demand far the general mortgage 4s and preference income bonds. The 4s advanced to 84 in New York.

Following were the closing bids:

Lehigh Valley....	51⅝	Reading g. m. 4s.	83⅛
N. Pac. com.....	31¼	Reading 1st pf. 5s.	60¼
N. Pac. pf.....	73⅛	Reading 2d pf. 5s.	—
Pennsylvania....	53⅝	Reading 3d pf. 5s.	39
Reading.....	20 5-16	H. and B. T. com	16
Lehigh Nav.....	51⅝	H. and B. T. pf.	43
St. Paul.....	68⅛	W. N. Y. and P..	73¼

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 31.—State and western flour slow and steady; low extras, $2.15@2.65; city mills, $4.25@4.45; city mills patents, $4.75@5.15.

Wheat, No. 2 red slow and steady; March, 87c.; April, 86⅝c.; May, 87 5-16@87⅛c.; June, 86⅛@86¼c.; July, 85¼c.; August, 84¼@84⅝c.; September, 84¾@89 9-16c.; December, 86⅞@87⅛c.

Barley—Strong; state, 45@56c.; western, 45@62c.; Canadian, 57@58c.

Corn—No. 2 strong and moderately active; steamer mixed, 36¾@37¾c.

Oats—No. 2 quiet and firm; state, 28¼@35c.; western, 27¼@35c.

Beef—Firm; fair demand; plate, $7.75@8.25; extra mess, $7@7.75.

Pork—Firm, quiet; new mess, $11.75@12.25; old mess, $11@11.25; extra prime, $9.50@10.

Lard—Dull and easy; steam rendered, $6.50.

Eggs—Steady; fair demand; state and Pennsylvania, 14¼@14¾c.; western, 14½c.; southern, 13@14½c.

Columbus Day.

Some of the newspapers have been remarking that Oct. 12, 1892, would be the great day of the World's fair in America, because that will be the four hundredth anniversary of the very day on which Columbus sighted our continent. A correspondent of The Philadelphia Ledger calls attention to the fact that this would not be correct. According to the Julian calendar, old style, the 12th would be the right date. But the Julian calendar counted 11¼ minutes too much in a year. In a century this amounted to three-quarters of a day. The Julian method of reckoning time was adopted 46 B. C. At the discovery of America the dates were 9¾ days behind. In course of time this would knock Christmas, Thanksgiving and even Fourth of July all out of kelter.

The calendar was ten days behind at the time of Pope Gregory. In 1582 he rectified it by simply adding out of his supreme authority ten days to the calendar, making Dec. 15 Dec. 25. Whatever popes said went in those days, and all the countries of Christendom gradually adopted the Gregorian or correct calendar, except the Greek church countries, Russia and Greece. These still reckon time by the Julian method, and are now consequently twelve days behind the true time.

All other important dates and birthdays have been changed to suit the new style. This must be also. The true Columbus day is Oct. 21.

Our State Legislatures.

We learn in a paper by Mr. Albert Shaw, in The Contemporary Review, all about our American state legislatures. We learn that in a legislative session of twenty-four months in our states no fewer than 25,000 laws are passed.

In the early days of the republic, Mr. Shaw tells us, the Americans had no great faith in written constitutions, and so left mostly everything to their legislatures. The result was an era of wildly extravagant legislation. States were plunged into swamps of debt and had imposed on them no end of cranky, senseless laws. Then the people rose in their majesty and swept away much of this unrestricted legislative power. They put into their state constitution just what a legislature might and might not do, thus protecting themselves from the rapacity and folly of their own lawmakers. From having almost nothing in the state constitution, the tendency is now to put almost everything into it. Our state constitutions are becoming more and more legislative.

Mr. Shaw is of opinion that a study of the thousands of different laws passed by American state legislatures, embracing as they do about every topic human and divine, would be most instructive. In this he is right. One would especially learn what not to do in legislation.

In speaking of the colored voter, you must now say Afro-American citizen.

It would be well to put a small, rapid-firing cannon of the kind recommended for coast defense on the mail and express trains in the southwest to blow the train robbers off the track.

A writer laments the "vulgarization of the Alps" on account of the great crowds of common people that travel through them every year. This is indeed sad. And to think that heaven itself must be vulgarized by being filled up with common people.

Beck hall, one of the dormitories of the Harvard students, is palatial in its luxury and splendor. None but millionaires' sons can dwell therein. No other college in America can show students' quarters at all to compare with it. But, for all that, Yale can outkick Harvard all to pieces in a game of football. And Princeton can outkick Yale.

Brazil has an established church—the Roman Catholic; but the only distinction the empire made between that and other sects was that other denominations might not have steeples to their churches or ring bells. Other religions than the Roman Catholic might be good enough to let a man slip into heaven, but they were not good enough to be deserving of consideration in this world.

In a country where men mostly have too much work to do to cultivate the fine polish of manner which so enhances natural advantages, the late George H. Pendleton was an exception. He was born to wealth, and possessed an attractive presence and person by nature. To this he added by cultivation of both the virtues and graces. His sense of honor was so high, his manner so courteous, graceful and kindly that he early won the name which accompanied him to his grave, "Gentleman George." Besides this distinction, he will be remembered as long as we have a civil service in America as the father of the civil service law. It was the favorite measure of his life. The law was passed, largely through his earnest efforts, when he was United States senator from Ohio.

Do photographers know that they waste $1,000,000 every year in silver and gold—throw it away with the washings of photographs? That is what a writer in The Photographic Times tells us. At least half of this waste can be saved, and the economical photographer can in time become rich from his savings in a double sense. There is one point that never seems to occur to many Americans. It is that it is wicked to waste anything that can be of use to man.

NOT ONE Cent More!

It will not cost you one cent more to buy your clothing and gents' furnishing goods where you can get the best makes, finest fits and largest stock in Central Pennsylvania to select from for the coming season.

THE ROCHESTER Clothing House

offers you these advantages.

Our counters and shelves are packed with all the latest and newest things that the market affords for men's wear

The quantity, quality and variety of our stock is far in advance of any ever shown you in Centre County. It is only necessary for you to give us a call; inspect our stock; take make, fit and prices into consideration, and we feel certain that we will then number you among our many customers.

We do not offer you goods at cost. We ask you a fair, legitimate profit; give you the best value possible for the money; we give you the privilege of returning anything bought of us not perfectly satisfactory in every particular, and your money will be refunded as cheerfully as it was given to us.

Give us a call; come and look at our stock and prices, is all that we ask. Your judgment, we are satisfied, will do the balance.

M. FAUBLE,
Proprietor.

Reynold's New Bank Building,
OPPOSITE BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office opposite the Court House, on 2d floor of Furst's building. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte.

CLEMANT DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from first national bank. jan87

J. L. SPANGLER. C. P. HEWES
SPANGLER & HEWES,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENN'A.
Special attention to collections; practice in all the courts; Consultation in German and English

JOHN KLINE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA
Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. Can be consulted in English or German. 7 ap'y84

JAMES L. HAMILL,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office with D. S. Keller, Esq., North side of High street.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial!
28june tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUS

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLGEHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor
Free Buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors.
G. B BRANDON Prop.

NEW GARMA HOUSE,
opposite the Court House,
Bellefonte, Pa.
The New Garma House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
Spring Mills, Pa.
D. H. Ruhl, proprietor. Free 'Bus to and from all trains.

CAMERAN HOUSE
Corner Second and Market Sts.
ORD & ZERFING, PROPRIETORS.
LEWISBURG, PA
Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor. Free 'Bus to all Trains. aug22'88

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A
Receive Deposits and allow Interest.
Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities.
JAS. A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim. Offers professional services to the public prepared to perform all operations dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. may 2

IRVIN HOUSE,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor.
Terms reasonable. Good sample room on first floor.

VICK'S 1890 FLORAL GUIDE.
The Pioneer Seed Catalogue of America, contains complete list of Vegetables, Flowers, Bulbs, Potatoes and Small Fruits, with descriptions and prices. Department of Specialties and all Worthy Novelties. Same shape and style as proved so satisfactory last year. Many new and elegant illustrations, handsome colored plate 8x10½ inches, and frontispiece. Special Cash Prizes $1000.00; see Floral Guide. Every person who owns a foot of land or cultivates a plant should have a copy. Mailed on receipt of 10 cents, which amount may be deducted from first order. Abridged Catalogue Free. Pure Stocks. Full Measure. Prices Low for Honest Goods.
JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

COLD WATCH FREE! OUR NEW 1890 Solid Gold Watch Worth $100.00. Best 25 year watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting cases. Both ladies' and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $200 per week and upwards. Address, Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

BECKAM Patent Washing Machine Improved approaches nearer the old method of hand rubbing than any device yet introduced to the public. Easily worked and washes perfectly clean. Circulars free. Agents Wanted. [illegible] York Pa. may

10c Write your office address plainly on a post-al card and send to the only legitimate Sporting and Sensational paper in the country and receive sample copy free. Agents can make big pay and News Agents can sell this paper freely, openly and above board. Order through News Co. only. Returnable if not sold. THE NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, No. 252 Broadway, New York. 10c FOR name and post

IN NEW QUARTERS.

Where you can save Quarters and Dollars!

SIMON :-: LOEB,

BELLEFONTE. - BROCKERHOFF ROW.

:——0——:

New stock of Men's and Boys Clothing, Gent's Furnishing goods, Ready Made Suits, for Men and Boys, all styles and prices. No humbug and no old stock. Goods new, and in new, elegant and best quarters in Bellefonte

GENT'S FURNISHIMG.

Gent's Underwear, Cuffs, Collars, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Neckwear, etc. Anything good enough for a prince to wear, and cheap enough for the other class, farmers, laborers, and working men.

Prices that place it within the lightest purse to dress well.

All goods warranted as represented, if not, Money will be refunded.

Come and see our stock, and be convinced of the veracity of this statement

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED lands for taxes for 1888 and 1889.—Agreeably to the provisions of law relating to, the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non payment of taxes. Notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in county of Centre, for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte on Monday, the 9th day of June, 1890, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee Name.	Taxes.
120		Hale, J M	1 44
50		Lingle, J J	3 69
100		Unknown	4 99

BOGGS TWP,

50		Brooks, Jesse	5 86
328		Brooks, Jesse	22 82
397	145	Carscadden, D	46 15
179	70	Curtin, John	12 55
108		Curtin, James	7 45
63	36	Curtin, Austin	4 41
145	21	Curtin, R	12 50
12	63	Curtin, Roland	84
"	"	"	28
400		Carscadden, D	9 40
436	100	Eouns, Jesse	15 02
36	94	Fetzer, A	85
84	54	Gregg, Andrew	2 38
433	163	Godfrey, Martha	15 25
433	163	Higbey, Joseph ¼ of	5 14
300	3	Holt John	25 73
100		Kelse Joseph	4 61
150		Kelse Rebecca	6 99
434	153	Lewis David	10 17
100		Lane Wm	4 61
150		" Mary	6 99
100		" Sarah	5 81
50		" Wm	2 54
327		Livergood M	15 67
150		Lane Sarah	10 51
"		"	3 53
100	80	McClure John	4 61
339	78	" "	15 76
146		Packer & Lucas	16 97
"		"	4 61
100		Reese Daniel	4 61
300		" Susan	13 90
150		" Daniel	6 99
50		Unknown	1 18
200		Wilson Wm	9 30
150		Yarnell & McAllister	10 64

BURNSIDE TWP.

415		Barron John	7 27
"		Black James	14 54
433	163	Brady Robert	15 16
"	"	" Wm P	25 58
"	"	" John	15 16
"	"	Bell Alexander	25 88
415		Boyd John	14 54
433	163	Bell Wm	7 60
415		Candy Eli	7 27
433	163	Cook Wm	25 58
"	"	Cowden John	"
140	22	Cox Paul	28 60
433	163	Davidson Wm J	15 16
"	"	Dewart Wm	"
"	"	" John	"
"	"	Donnelly Henry	"
"	"	Ewing John	"
"	"	" Hannah	1 75
"	"	Fox Samuel M	15 16
"	"	Gray Robert	"
"	"	" Wm	"
"	"	Grant Thos	28 58
"	"	Gobin Chas	15 16
¼ of 433	163	Gray Wm	1 75
433	163	Hall Chas	15 16
"	"	" Nancy	"
"	"	Hamilton Thos	55 58
"	"	"	15 16
"	"	Housel John	29 50
½ of 433	163	Hall Henry	1 75
½ "	"	" Washington	3 50
¼ "	"	Jackson Jeremiah	1 75
433	163	Kidd John	15 16
415		Levy Nathaniel	217 88
379¼		Lewis Davis	6 65
433	163	Lyon John	25 58
400		Long J Z	14 60
314		"	11 09
200		Miller Wm	8 50
433	163	Pancoast Samuel	7 60
216	163	Parker Jeremiah	11 97
433	163	Rugg John	7 60
433	133	Shaffer Henry	25 58
40		Stewart Walter	21 70
433	163	Scott Samuel	15 16
415		Shym John	7 27
143		Stewart Ann	5 01
415		Tallman Sarah M	14 54
433	163	Towers John	83 56
415		Thomas Joseph	83 56
140	½ of	Vaugn John	86 37
415		Wallace Joseph S	14 54
410	151	Wallace Joseph	14 56
415		Wetzel John	24 49
415		Weidner Jacob	24 39
123		Wheeler Henry	4 32
204		Withington, Martin	7 14
445	163	Wallace Joseph J	7 58

COLLEGE TWP.

147		Johnson, Ross	4 25

CURTIN TWP.

200	19	Atwood N L	5 40
429	128	"	7 46
70		Brooks Jesse	7 80
415		"	7 27
294		Bruce Charles	5 15
119		Carskadden D	10 62
200	129	"	19 10
71	131	Curtin Roland	1 25
418		Eddy Esther	34 53
294	31	Godfrey Martha	5 15
200		Furst John S	18 15
433	129	Hall Chas	25 78
60		Hollowell Ed	3 39
203		Irwin James	15 84
292	80	" Robert	11 57
400		Long J L	7 60
"		"	"
433	163	Morgan Benj R	7 57
100		Mitchel N J	5 25
320		Miles Jonathan	5 25
158	93	Packer Job W	2 81
"	"	" J W	"
50		" S W and S C	"
304	4	" Job W	5 25
415		Waln Jacob	40 53
"		" Jesse	14 53
"		" Joseph	"
383		" Richard	"
415		Wharton Mollie	"
160		Willis John	14 85
415		Wister Casper	34 53
196		Miller James	6 81

FERGUSON TWP.

100		Burchfield Wm	6 60
20	48	Bates Daniel	1 84
12		Glasgow silas	59
100		Hall John	10 00
147		Hill Henry	13 78
10		Hicks Abram	64
"		"	10
25		Wiles Samuel	1 56
55		Mitchell David	2 70
100		Moore Thos L	10 63
150		Patton John	5 40
25		Rainy Robert	3 02
253		Risk Chas	25 73
160		Smith Thomas	12 80
26		Thompson Moses	2 60
150		Unknown	12 03

GREGG TWP.

200		Antis Henry	15 80
200		Anderson Jacob	"
139		Aaken Robert	2 50
121		Barber James	9 56
200		Bishop Cornelius	3 95
150		Cowden John	2 97
200		Carson John	3 95
60		Carson Andrew	1 19
130		Duncan David	10 27
140		Gray Robt	2 77
250		Hepburn Wm	4 94
380		Hubby Bernard	7 51
106	126	Hahn Wm	7 90
122	31	Hepburn Wm	1 17
144		Logan Wm	2 85
110		Mosby Jacob	2 29
153		Markley Jacob	2 72
139		Mercer John	2 59
88		Palister John	1 75
120		Reese Daniel	2 37
125		Richardson Isaac	2 47
148		Reed Daniel	2 94
118		Taggart Wm	2 56
136		Taggart David	2 68
200		Tower James	15 80
52		Unknown	1 25
54		"	2 02
100	15	Welsh C B	1 82
116		Zeigler Michael	5 05

HAINES TWP.

344	16	Bolinder John	6 88
385	60	" Henry	6 75
325	60	" Frederick	6 51
313	60	" Adam	5 80
121		Barr, Thomas	2 40
125		Barr James	2 51
120		Barr Mary	2 59
144		Black Peter	2 89
446	28	Dudbridge Hannah	4 91
406	89	Gratz Michael	8 39
405		Gratz Simon	8 11
209		Grove Wendell	4 20
25		Hayes Calvin M	54
133		Links Mary	2 51
150		Levy Aaron	1 66
228	150	Mosby William	4 53
173		McElroth Robert	3 36
327		Metzger Daniel	6 34
80		Motz John	1 16
150		Princeton John	1 66
150		Phillips Levi	1 66
129		Rhoads Daniel	2 48
300	60	Swineford Albright	6 60
400		Snyder Peter	1 60
388		Seidell Philip	7 79
303		Seidell Peter	6 68
200		Snyder Catherine	6 20
380		Seidell Stophel	4 18

HALF MOON TWP.

167		Anshultz Geo	21 77
45		Bates Daniel	67
149		Beck Jacob	3 89
25		Carr John	3 87
21		Curtin Roland & Son	2 16
44	99	Croas James	1 71
197		Hill Henry	21 98
95		Keith Jacob	14 39
216		Lambora Josiah	22 03
30		Moore Thomas L	3 57
70		Pyle Jacob	1 49
117		Thompson John	14 11
2		Unknown	1 26
63	59	"	4 44
6	76	"	4 60
112		"	19 11

HARRIS TWP.

460		Andre Absolom	10 20
350		Bell John	8 94
306		Connelly Adam	7 65
281	68	Edmiston Samuel	5 98
196		Fisher J C	6 66
157		Henry Stophel	4 01
50		Irvin John	44
75		" "	1 99
150		" "	4 49
10		" Wm	27
50		" John	44
400		Johnson Thomas	10 20
200		McCandless Wm	2 55
169		Mitchell John	4 31
400		Parker Richard	11 90
400		Patterson Robert	13 60
400		Reed James	11 90
88		Reynolds John	2 24
400		Sample Robert	12 20
100		Sankey Thomas	2 55
255	48	Sankey Jeremiah	2 64
100		Stecie Robert	1 28
400		" James	10 20
400		" Allen	10 20
400		" Geo	10 20
165		Simpson Nathan	4 22
245	48	Smith John	5 10
159		Wilson Samuel	4 05
275		" David	7 01
75		" Wm	2 20
400		" Edward	10 20
50		" Peter	1 29
258		Work David	7 17
262		" Joseph	6 69
100		Roung Samuel	2 98

HOWARD TWP.

107	194	Brown Samuel	28 18
217		Bonham Sarah	5 75
104	63	Brady John	2 65
40		Crawford John	1 90
142	134	Curtin Roland	9 65
300		Custin Samuel	5 30
40		Custin Paul	1 06
250		Evans Jesse	9 26
154		Green James	29 25
150		"	25 08
25		Graysburg Joseph	2 39
208		Green Joseph	29 55
288		Godfrey John	5 50
315		" Martha	10 60
136	92	Harris J D	6 80
33	151	Holter Jacob	2 92
87		Hale Jas T	2 12
50		Harris A D	1 33
130		Lingle J J	3 45
100		Parker Wm	5 24
20		Pletcher Rudolph	4 24
60		Taylor Joseph	3 26
150	70	Turner Hannah	8 46
49		Leathers Samuel	1 06
50		White and Nestlerode	1 24
104	63	Brady John	2 65
217		Bonham Sarah	5 39
217		"	"
104	63	Brady John	2 65

HUSTON TWP.

433	163	Baxter Samuel	14 85
231		Moore —	4 60
433	163	Price John	14 85
433	163	Rollington John	14 85
102		Williams John	2 35

LIBERTY TWP.

406	120	Benham Ebenezer	17 99
305	120	Dunwoody John	13 53
80		Gorrel Wm	4 24
166		Hays Robert and James	17 70
87½		Hayes Wm ½ of	4 50
95		Irwin Robt	5 21
598	80	Irwin Robt	28 07
125		Irwin Robt	4 58
250		Jackson John	8 88
200		Krouse Daniel	7 10
180		Lytle Peter	3 55
150		"	2 63
60		Nestlerode Christ	2 13
100		Potter John	6 26
100		Packer Job W	1 75
406	120	Stevenson Peter	14 41
349		Smith Christian	12 19

MARION TWP.

159	68	Curtin Constance	4 46
42	66	Corman John	7 72
85		Harris J D	1 76
197		" A D	2 77
118		" Jas	22 54
58		Irwin John	81
18	120	Lamb David	2 02
41		Lingle J J	28
37	100	McKinney David	6 25
400		McCoy & Linn	2 80
428	17	Miles James	10 20
70		Rorher Christ	5 88
70		"	5 88
60		Schenck John	4 90
129		Shoemaker Benj	10 50
55	18	Shugart J D	36
100		Unknown	1 40
200	55	Young Rott	4 90
8	55	Wilson Margaret	7 70
		Weigot Wm	17

MILES TWP.

449		Brady W P	6 49
146		" Wm	2 86
286		Black James	10 87
75		Barten Wm	72
100		Brooks Jesse	1 95
273		Barton Wm	5 31
49		Brady Wm	48
200		Antis Henry	2 10
200		" Frederick	1 90
603		Carothers James	7 83
200		" Thomas	2 90
765		Cowden John	13 87
50		"	2 44
250		Cooper Wm	12 01
200		Deering Christopher	2 40
427		Dewart Wm	16 22
196	60	Derr S and J Stahl	1 47
200		Gray Robt	1 60
194	42	Gratz S	1 90
409		Hepburn James	15 20
100		"	2 66
130		Housel John	2 58
150		Hall Charles	1 74
40		Hepburn James	1 90
100		Haines Jacob	94
250		Jackson John	1 90
400		Lake Richard	15 20
100		Levy Rachael	95
134		Miles William 9-16 of	12 61
124		" 7-16 of	24 72
		Parker Wm	1 40
		Princeton Jacob	9 61
419		Reese John	15 92
277		Salmeford Peter	2 14
72		Shaffer Michael	1 44
445		Sebold Stophel	19 93
44		Unknown	3 15
565		Williams Daniel	7 12
138		Young Benj	3 06

PATTON TWP.

178	29	Burton Robert	34 71
291		Diehl Nicholas	66 77
325		"	55 53
218		" Adam	42 54
150		" John	29 27
139		Ellis William	25 54
65		Gover Robt	10 09
100	1	Gross Henry	80
85		Kline John	13 19
209		McKane Robert	39 00
51		Newport James	7 93
211		O'Brian John	41 17
165		White John	32 20
121	53	West Thos	23 62
55		Wilson Wm	8 65

PENN TWP.

150		Armstrong Jos	6 45
119		"	2 27
160	146	Cook Wm	3 07
150	10	Cowden John	6 45
112	19	"	4 48
100		Cook Wm	2 30
142	20	Hamilton Thos	1 94
150		"	6 45
150		Hepburn Jas	6 45
116	31	"	4 65
150		Kreamer Peter	4 67
150		Kennedy John	6 45
150		" James	6 45
104	89	" Andrew	3 61
108	134	" John	4 28
113	8	" James	4 46
200		Lyon Robert	8 60
200		" Ezekiel	8 60
200		" Benjamin	8 60
200		McCally John	8 60
200		" Wm	8 60
100		Montgomery Daniel	4 30
100		" William	4 30
160	110	McDonald Alex	3 23
170		Swineford Peter	6 30
46		Unknown	8 17

POTTER TWP.

288		Bond Mary	12 24
400		Brady Wm P	15 07
81	111	Cameron Alex	2 15
400		Cowgell David	4 20
133		Deering Christ	5 66
400		Frick John Jr	3 75
106		Fullmer H B	4 80
400		Forker James	4 20
400		Garrigus Edward	17 00
"		" Wm	17 00
125		Hubler Bernard	5 61
100		Hunter Alexander	4 52
400		Harrison Wm	17 00
400		Hoffman Wm ¼ of	2 15
40		Livingston —	56
105		Moore James	1 70
94		McClellan George	3 82
		Patterson Benj	4 08
447		Parker —	14 07
70		Peck Joseph	2 60
34	85	Rapp Jacob	2 51
400		Smith Daniel	17 00
109		Scott Samuel	4 25
100		" Abraham	4 25
100		Unknown	5 64
"		"	80
75		"	20
18		"	29
88		Vandersllice Henry	3 64

RUSH TWP.

433	153	Allison John	168 92
328		" James	127 92
250		" Andrew	100 13
390		" A and John Lilly	77 70
437		Armstrong Andrew	13 23
390	116	Arthur Ann	25 52
164	10	Allison James	4 18
381	153	" Andrew	9 09
433	361	Beverage David	16 05
433	163	Bruntzman Peter	168 92
456		Brachbill John	11 65
40		Chestnut Samuel	7 80
250		Copenhaver John	6 58
300		" "	5 10
400		" "	10 20
776		" and Whitecomb	19 79
436	163	Delaney Sharp	15 95
253		Deutler Wm	52 62
433	153	Edwards Thomas	128 92
433	163	Euler Daniel	62 38
433	153	Eberman Philip	10 07
453	643	Fitzgerald Daniel	62 35
433	153	Funk John	29 81
216	156	Grant Thomas	84 23
483	153	" "	113 80
433	163	Glentworth Jas	15 95
50		Groe Elizabeth	6 38
121	153	Groe and McKeon	15 43
110		Gray Robert	39 98
433	153	Graves Thomas	94 46
443	153	" "	11 07
433	153	Gray Wm	11 07
433	153	Hair Christian	34 21
433	163	Haines Casper	85 23
216	156	Hamilton Thomas	84 39
433	153	Haines Reuben Jr	42 42
433	153	Irvin Robt	168 91
433	153	" " ⅝ of	56 11
433	153	" " ⅜ of	18 70
433	153	Jorden Oxen	26 72
50		King Robert	1 28
12	13	"	39
100		"	50 00
454		Lucas Charles	11 07
433	153	Lewis David	11 07
433	163	Lattimore George	15 95
433	163	" Wm G	4 93
15		Lawrence Casper	3 61
433	153	Lowden Richard	62 38
433	153	" John	113 71
433	153	Lee John	53 21
54	163	Mayston Edward	5 75
200		McPherson Wm	7 35
433	153	Malone Richard	11 07
433	153	" "	11 07
433	153	" "	11 07
433	153	McCommon John	11 07
270		McEutire Hugh	6 89
433	153	Meyers Jacob	48 35
433	163	Miller Jacob	31 21
433	163	McConley Sarah	15 92
433	153	Morgan R H ¾ of	56 10
100		McCord J S and A Chantler ½	17 75
433	153	Musser John ¼ of	18 71
433	128	Musser John ¾ of	55 10
433	153	Morgan R H ¼ of	18 71
433	153	Peters Richard ¾ of	56 10
433	163	Pinkerton Henry	62 38
433	163	Peters Richard ¼ of	18 71
450	9	Ramsey James ½ of	10 74
433	153	Reese Thomas	208 85
433	153	Rudisill Jacob	40 47
466	47	Rush Jacob	97 18
433	153	Rush & Hamlin	113 80
58		Robinson Wm H	4 85
36		"	4 59
216		Rainey Robt	5 51
433	163	Reigart A	11 07
433	163	Spear John	11 07
433	153	Slough Georgs	39 72
433	153	Spear Robt	39 09
433	153	Siddens Elenor	84 46
433	153	Toner Jas	11 04
"	"	"	3 85
433	163	Vandyke Henry	3 10
433	163	Witmer Henry	18 54
433	153	Welsh Joseph	11 07
122	44	Weidman John	31 21
115	"	" Jacob	36 73
12		Williams J C	2 05
73		Wilson Wm	29 26
433	153	Wallace J J	41 59
450		Witmer H	5 95
445	153	Wetzel Jacob	11 08

SPRING TWP.

40		Curtin R	2 38
15		Kurtz John L	21
20		Long John	1 59
100		McClure Wm	11 12
96	62	Toole Henry	3 08
"		"	38
24		Thornburg Thos	64
250		Toole Henry	2 49
200		Wilson Wm	11 90

SNOW SHOE TWP.

412		Carscadden D	11 33
400		"	11 09
300		Devling Joseph	21 29
300		"	21 29
433		Davis Abijah ½ of	18 04
433	163	Fisher Samuel W	72 97
433	163	" Jas C	82 29
433	153	Greaves Thomas	72 97
142		Jones Richard	4 25
300		Long J Z	14 70
200		"	9 79
353		Ligget John	17 21
200		Lewis Lewis	8 25
189	28	Mitchell Wm P	19 07
450		McLanahan Sarah	12 58
49		Mitchell Wm P	1 10
216	83	Parker Jeremiah	5 04
433		Parker George	11 91
433	153	Spear Margaret	21 23
162		Tompkins Joseph	16 86
433	163	Wain Phoebe	21 23
433		Walliers Robert	23 82
433	153	Wharton Kearney	23 82
415		" Sarah	43 16
415		Wain Richard	11 44
433	153	Wharton Kearney	11 91

TAYLOR TWP.

150		Armes & Shaffer	7 35
100		Ansholtz George	1 78
100		Bell Wm	9 49
69		Beckwith Clement	6 64
"		"	2 41
"		"	8 93
150		Bell Wm	3 68
150		Baldwin Samuel	7 05
100		" Joshua	4 70
100		Clark Joseph	7 95
100		Gerber James	3 78
100		Carr James	4 70
163		Thornburn Elizabeth	9 71
53		Caves Isaac	3 55
100		Lowden Charles	1 18
300	22	Lamb John	14 35
433	163	McCommon Thos	10 17
424		McEwen Polly	9 96
424		" Henry	9 96
424		Masdeon Thos	12 00
216	156	McEwen Polly	14 20
484		Montgomery John	20 84
15		Merry man Thos	1 69
"		"	56
140		Moore James	2 35
158		Ridgeway, Budd & Co, No 1	12 07
141		" " " No 3	17 27
160		Ralston David	7 30
128		Thomas J W	3 06
"		"	10 28
100		"	2 35
119		"	2 79
90		Van Pool C	4 33
125		" John	10 70
20		" C	2 92
200		Whitehead Richard	19 20
433	153	Williams Joshua	10 17
100		Weidner Michael	2 35
100		"	2 35
100		Wilson William	2 35
92		Wallace Thomas	2 16

UNION TWP.

68		Benson Peter	2 53
100		Carlisle Wm	7 55
100		Fisher Wm P	1 41
"		"	5 20
200		Kuhn P R	5 20
100		Phipps Samuel	2 60
47		Unknown	6 52

WALKER TWP.

92	94	Askers Robt	2 21
11		Ackert Wm	1 80
40	10	Baker John	1 80
"		"	7 23
212		Brooks Ruth	3 21
247	65	Baker Robt	5 27
280	129	Currier Mary	6 88
69		"	1 47
40		Decker Adam	99
41		Dunwoody John	10 25
111	42	Dougherty Margaret	1 47
94	98	" "	1 25
69	39	Evans Jesse	2 45
100	39	" "	1 69
92	36	Eckert Wm	2 27
80		Fry Geo	2 00
243	55	Gilbert Wm	5 98
31	129	" "	1 29
211	88	" "	2 11
72		Hahn Peter	5 19
40		" Wm	1 80
46		" Ebenezer	28
59	40	Johnson David	1 46
560		McEwen Mary	7 00
327	160	Mansell Wm	8 04
94		Mercer John	2 23
322	160	" David	8 04
284	36	Miller Wm	9 42
436	167	Miles James	15 78
145		" Samuel	10 68
80		McKee Samuel	1 25
19	33	McCalmont Thos	33
443	59	Osman Capt	7 85
"		"	2 50
200		Parker Richard	3 70
80	40	Packer Job	2 13
89	40	" Jas Jr	2 23
92		Parker Jeremiah	2 23
91		" Richard	2 23
50		Piles Benj & Co	51
100		Purdon John	2 45
65		Robinson Richard	1 59
239		Singer Abraham	59 75
80		Smith John & H	1 99
109		Shoemaker Benj	42 25
153		Scott Alexander	37 50
16		"	4 99
242	28	Sutler James	11 99
321	123	" "	5 00
382	128	" Daniel	9 41
192		Warden Jeremiah	4 70
4	22	Wickersham Amos	10
50		" "	77
12		Wilson Robt	15
49		Zantzinger Paul	5 15
159		" "	23 99

WORTH TWP.

23		Clymer Henry	6 81
200		Hawthorne Thos	7 84
119	83	Kuhns Abram	3 04
345		" John	49 99
287		Lawman Geo	25 70
230		Mayland Jasper	16 28
274		Miles Samuel	50 44
50		Ross John	9 02
107		Unknown	18 26
144		"	47
109		"	8 13
55		Swanswick John	5 42
6		Singer John	1 99
88		Shippen Wm Jr	7 12
237		Wister Wm	34 84
25		" Daniel	5 00

NOTE.—In accordance with the Act of June 6th, 1887, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

CYRUS GOSS,
County Treasurer.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25

SPECIFICS

16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 10, 1889

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
" "	Montandon	5 36 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
" "	Renovo	8 55 a m
" arr at	Erie	4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
" "	Montandon	10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport	11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m

Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.

NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	8 50 a m
" "	Harrisburg	12 15a m
" "	Montandon	2 03 a m
" arr at	Williamsport	3 05 p m
" "	Lock Haven	4 15 p m
" "	Renovo	5 15 p m
" "	Kane	9 10 p m
EAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
" "	Montandon	5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
WM. PORT EXP leaves	Philadelphia	5 34 a m
" "	Harrisburg	7 30 a m
" "	Montandon	9 34 a m
" arrives at	Williamsport	10 30 a m

Sunday Train.—Williamsport express runs also on Sunday.

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 15 a m
" "	Montandon	9 17 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
" "	Renovo	10 20 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 20 p m
" "	Montandon	1 20 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO ACN leaves	Renovo	4 30 p m
" "	Lock Haven	5 35 p m
" "	Williamsport	6 40 p m
" "	Montandon	7 42 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 45 p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	3 00 p m
" "	Renovo	10 30 p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 25 p m
" "	Williamsport	12 25 a m
" "	Montandon	1 29 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 22 a m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP leaves	Williamsport	1 30 a m
" "	Montandon	2 30 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	10 20 a m

Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East. Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2 05	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 15	5 45
2 15	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 05	5 35
2 26		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
2 32		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 43		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 58		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
3 08		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 44		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 55		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
4 04		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
4 13		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 21		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
4 28		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
4 35		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 43		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 48		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 52		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 57		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
5 06		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
5 10		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
5 15		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.45p m and 7.20 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m 1.23 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 45 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passger Ag't

Mother.—Come in out of the snow. You'll get your death of cold from wet feet.

Children.—Mother, our shoes can't get wet; you forget that we have

Wolff's ACME Blacking

on them, and water can't go through.

OIL CLOTHS are expensive and wear out, but a floor which can be washed clean without the labor of scrubbing is such a luxury. We will tell you how an outlay of $1.00 will obtain it, and still the floor won't look painted. Use

TRADE MARK **PIK-RON** REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH. TRY IT.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Ask in Drug, Paint and House Furnishing Stores.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; very extensive field practice with best modern instruments.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
   MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Half term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest., State College, Centre Co., Pa

RUPTURE

can be permanently cured by—

DR. J. B. MAYER, 831 ARCH ST

PHILADELPHIA, PA. Call at once, no operation or loss of time from business. Cases pronounced incurable by others wanted. Send for Circular. Advice Free. Office Hours 9 to 3.

CURE GUARANTEED.

Great Reduction in Furniture !

8-Pieced Ash Chamber Suits, at $24. Solid Oak Suits, 8 pieces, $27. Solid Walnut, 3 pieces, $35. Solid Cherry, 8 pieces. $38. Parlor Suits all prices. Chairs and Bedsteads, all prices. Bureaus, Washstands, Hall Racks, Side Boards, Ward Robes, a large line, which I am selling very low. Lounges, and Couches, Extension and other tables,

Call and see my stock and learn my prices and be convinced that for the same quality of goods I cannot be undersold.

UNDERTAKING.

In all its branches. Having years of experience, and all the latest and most improved methods of caring for the dead and being a practical embalmer will guarantee satisfaction.

J. W. McCormick.

Bargains ! New Goods !

We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Our line of Fancy Plaids, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our many customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS !----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Come and see the new goods at

Harper & Kreamer's.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

SNAKE-KILLING HOGS.

TWENTY-TWO PORKERS DESTROY 500 SERPENTS IN ONE HOUR.

The Terror of Black Mountain—Old Abe Lockhart Puts His Wits to Work—A Battle More Desperate Was Never Before Beheld.

A desperate and almost indescribable battle between a horde of rattlesnakes and a bunch of hogs occurred a few days since on Abe Lockhart's place, at the foot of Black mountain. This branch of the Allegheny has been long noted as the home and rendezvous of thousands of black and rattlesnakes of the dusky brown species, which have been looked upon with dread by the hunters from the fact that they have always been exceedingly aggressive and dangerous. For years this mountain has been the terror and dread of the people of the vicinity, and it is seldom that any traveler or hunter has had the temerity heretofore to cross the ridge at or near a certain point, so numerous and deadly have been the poisonous reptiles.

But that has all been changed, owing to the fact that old Uncle Abe Lockhart has imported from North Carolina a bunch of the long nosed, lank, long legged species of hogs, which from their elongated personnel have been identified under the title of slug diggers. Uncle Abe had been so pestered and annoyed by the army of snakes which infested his farm that he put his wits to work and finally hit upon the happy plan of importing his lank and bony swine, which have had the reputation of being inveterate enemies of the snake family. He hauled over the mountains twenty-two big, bony hogs of the species above described, and placed them in pens, where he kept them well fed and treated.

THE CORN TRAIL.

When the old man had concluded that his muscular pets had become sufficiently acclimated and at home he released them from their pens, and early in the morning, while it was yet cool and the snakes were still half benumbed or asleep, he went up the mountain to a spot where he knew the reptiles dwelt by the thousand. All along the pathway he dropped grains of corn until he reached the side of the snake pit, a sunken spot in the side of the mountain, containing about half an acre. Here he threw down a bushel of loose corn, and, together with the boys, Jim and George, took shelter in low trees. Within a few minutes the satisfied grunts of the porkers were heard as they followed the trail of corn, until the whole drove of hogs broke into view from the underbrush. They came on until they arrived at the pit, where they stood for a minute or two until the old boar, an immense fellow, came up, when he took the lead and went grunting down the bank into the pit. All the other members of the family followed, until the twenty-two hogs were all within the small amphitheatre of a half acre. The hogs quickly picked up the corn, but by the time they had thoroughly cleaned it the snakes, aroused by the heat of the morning sun and the noise of the porkers, began to appear from the crevices. A dozen, then twenty, and directly several hundred American rattlers writhed their lithe bodies from their holes and looked at the porkers with brilliant, shining eyes and darting tongues.

Two or three hundred snakes in a mass of slimy, surging bodies began to draw themselves toward the hogs, but they had not crawled more than thirty or forty feet away from the crevices in the rocks before the old boar gave a shrill, infuriated squeal, when the whole drove of hogs was among its enemies.

AN INDESCRIBABLE SCENE.

The scene which followed is indescribable. The hogs charged their enemies, picking them up in their jaws and tramping them under foot, while the snakes shook their rattles and struck their enemies with their fangs. The fight raged for half an hour, a hog retreating for a moment's rest and then recharging into the midst of the writhing mass, ripping and tramping the snakes until the ground was literally covered with their writhing bodies. At one time the old boar was almost literally covered with snakes, but he didn't appear to care for their bites or their poison.

He would reach around, catch one in his jaws, throw it to the ground, and then hold it there with his feet while he tore its body to pieces. This he kept up for half an hour, retreating but once for a breath of air or a brief rest, when back he went at it again.

In less than an hour the hogs had conquered, not one snake being left alive, except a few which had succeeded in regaining the crevices before the hogs had flanked them. Old Uncle Abe and his boys became so sick from the overpowering smell of the musky odor that they were forced to lie down under the trees, but they were perfectly safe so long as the hogs were about.

After vanquishing the army of snakes the porkers lay down among the dead bodies of the enemies until they had sufficiently rested, when they again aroused themselves, and, led by the old boar, they began to root up and turn over the rocks, every now and then exposing a rattler which had hidden his body away from his porcine enemies. When a snake was thus exposed there was a rush, and in a jiffy that rattler was torn into little bits too small to recognize.

In an hour and a half not a living snake could be found, and the hogs were, to all appearances, as sound and hearty as ever. Uncle Abe then picked up his corn sack and made a trail of corn back to the house, but the hogs did not follow, seeming to prefer the flesh of the snakes to the corn. Ever since then the drove of hogs have remained in the mountain, coming home only to get a change of food, and where once no man dared to tread there is now not a rattlesnake to be found. The pigs had cleaned them out. Uncle Abe says there were not less than five hundred rattlesnakes killed in that single fight, and not one hog was hurt.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wouldn't Be Outdone.

Another story which Gen. Sheridan was fond of telling at the dinner table, after the coffee had been served and the ladies had retired, went somewhat like this, I am told:

There was a zealous chaplain of the Army of the Potomac, who had called on a colonel, noted for his profanity, to talk of the religious interests of his men. After having been politely motioned to a seat on the chest, the chaplain began:

"Colonel, you have one of the finest regiments in the army."

"I believe so," said the colonel in reply.

"Do you think," pursued the chaplain, "that you pay sufficient attention to the religious instruction of your men?"

"Well, I don't know," doubtfully replied the colonel.

"A lively interest has been awakened in the —— Massachusetts," the parson went on to say. "The Lord has blessed the labors of his servants, and ten have already been baptized."

"Is that so?" excitedly cried the colonel, and then turning to the attendant, added: "Sergeant major, have fifteen men detailed immediately for baptism; I'll be blanked if I'll be outdone by any Massachusetts regiment."—New York Tribune.

Bicycling for ladies is becoming quite the rage in the suburbs of American cities. The women ride the two wheeled safety machines and the newspapers talk of "grace and beauty on the wheel."

Amelia B. Edwards will give 100 lectures in America. She is the most learned Egyptologist who has visited America. But for all that she cannot solve for us the riddle of the sphinx. Everybody must do that for himself.

Richer and richer grows our country. A new silver mine, expected to prove of surpassing value, has just been struck in Arizona. The output of the mines of Idaho is increased $9,000,000 over last year, having more than doubled. Perhaps all this will partly make up for the money Americans spent in Europe last summer.

The next great American work will be the irrigation of arid lands in the west. It will open millions of acres of the best land in the world to cultivation, and that means support for millions more people. One view is that the agriculture of the future will be wholly conducted by irrigation, thus making it independent of rains and droughts. A company of eastern capitalists have engaged to irrigate 1,300,000 acres of land in the Rio Grande valley. They have bought the land outright. This irrigation scheme will be one of the great industrial works of our time.

Do Animals Suffer Pain?

Dr. W. Collier records in The Nineteenth Century his belief that they do not to any great extent. What the animals might say, if they were consulted on the subject, does not appear. Their judgment might not agree with that of Dr. Collier.

Dr. Collier argues from man. People of nervous organization suffer more pain than those whose muscular system is prominently developed. In general, the more nerves the more pain. Pain bears a close relation to the size of brain. The larger the brain the greater pain. It is well known that savages endure without flinching physical torture that would kill a civilized man.

He says natives of New Zealand chopped off their toes without hesitation, so as to be able to wear the boots English traders brought them in the early days. This, to be sure, may be a traveler's yarn, and it is best to make allowance for it.

When we come down to worms and insects, Dr. Collier scarcely thinks they suffer pain at all, having no brain to speak of and only a rudimentary nerve system.

Useful Inventions.

It has been remarked time and again that the one department of industry which was behind the rest in the application of labor saving machinery was that of the household. But even that seems now to be catching the spirit of the age. An Indiana woman, Mrs. W. A. Cockran, has invented a machine which will perfectly wash dishes, the first one on record. It will thoroughly cleanse and dry five to twenty dozen dishes of all shapes and sizes in two minutes. At the same time it is warranted not to break the most fragile and shell like china. That is much more than any woman can be warranted not to do.

Another domestic invention worth noting is one that appeals to the æsthetic sense especially. Suppose a lady or a lone bachelor lives in one room, and wishes it to look always like a parlor. The folding bed was the first godsend to these lonely souls. Now there is another. It is for those who wish to save an honest penny by doing a little home cooking. Your friend comes into your room and sees a handsome antique Dutch clock. It is of mahogany, white wood gilt, or cherry. It is thoroughly ornamental. It has an honest face at the top, from which you tell the time of day as by any other clock. But concealed in its insides is a complete little gasoline cooker, with shelf for pots and pans, and a tiny china closet above. See.

John Morgan's Death.

It has frequently been denied that the Confederate general John H. Morgan met his death through having his whereabouts revealed by a Union woman. Capt. James Rogers, of Abbeville, S. C., sets the matter at rest, at length. The woman part of the story was undoubtedly true. On the night of Sept. 3, 1864, Morgan and his force were in Greenville, Tenn. Morgan's headquarters were at the house of a Mrs. Williams. The Union general, Gillem, with 3,000 cavalry, was at Bull's Gap, a few miles away. Knowing this, Morgan had all the roads leading to Bull's Gap carefully guarded. Morgan intended to attack Gillem on the 4th, and gave orders for his men to move at 3 a. m. But a tremendous rain storm came on during the night, and the order was countermanded. Some time in the night, too, a citizen of Greenville came in and informed a member of Morgan's staff that Mrs. Williams' daughter-in-law had been seen riding away from the town. It was known that young Mrs. Williams' husband was with Gillem. Morgan's officers at the outposts were notified of the information. Morgan's personal guards and orderlies were in the veranda, but the general moved them into the house out of the rain. At daylight there was sudden and heavy firing, and Morgan and his men looked out to find the yard full of Union soldiers. Morgan tried to escape through the yard, but it was too late. Rogers says Morgan was shot and killed after the whole party had surrendered, and that his dead body was treated with indignity.

Centre Hall Mills.

All grades of Roller Flour constantly on hand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail

—o—

All grades of Chop.

—o—

Granulated Corn Mela of the finest grades.

—o—

Bran, fine and coarse.

—o—

COAL, always on hand, Hard, Soft and Woodland, all sizes.

—o—

TERMS, for Flour, Feed and Coal, *Strictly Cash.*

—o—

All kinds of grain wanted and cash paid for same.

Kurtz & Son.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors, and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, A. D., 1890, for allowance and confirmation.

1. The first and partial account of John A. Emerick, one of the administrators of, &c., of Daniel Emerick, late of Walker township.
2. The first and final account of H. H. Leyman, executor of &c., of Nancy Leyman, late of the Borough of Milesburg, deceased.
3. The final account of Isaac Gates, guardian of James C. Harpster, a minor child of Wm. Harpster, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
4. The first and final account of W. M. G. Cammond, surviving executors of &c., of John Brett, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
5. The account of M. L. Rishel, administrator of &c., of John N. Dunkle, late of Gregg township, deceased.
6. The first and final account of P. F. Bottorf, executor of &c, of R. G. Brett, late of Bellefonte Borough, deceased.
7. The account of Israel Vonada, executors of &c., of John Roush, late of Gregg township, deceased.
8. The account of J. H. Meyer executor of &c., of Jacob Meyer, late of Harris township, deceased.
9. The first account of Blair A. Gates, executor of &c., of Martin Gates, late of Ferguson township.
10. The account of Elias Hoy, administrator of &c., of Elizabeth Hoy, late of Spring, township, deceased as filed by Michael Grove, surety, &c.
11. The account of W. J. Bair, administrator of &c., of Catherine Bair, late of Miles township, deceased.
12. The account of J. H. and C. C. Meyer, administrators of &c., of Henry Meyer, Sr., late of Harris township, deceased, as filed by J. H. Meyer, surviving administrator.
13. The first and final account of John B. Linn, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre county, (vice John Irvin, Jr., who declined to serve) of the funds bequeathed in the last will and testament of Mrs. Jane F Mann, deceased, of which Miss Lucy W. Burnside and Mrs. Francis A. Boal, were *cestui que trustents* during their lives and the life of the survivor of them.
14. The first and final account of John N. Keichline, executor of &c. of Michael Morrison, late of Bellefonte Borough.
15. The first account of Mrs. Rebecca Robison, one of the executors of &c., of John Robison, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
16. The account of Jeremiah Winkleblech and Benjamin Kerstetter, executors of &c., of Adam Winkleblech, late of Haines township, deceased.
17. First and final account of D. Z. Kline, administrator of &c., of Martha Samuels, late of Bellefonte Borough, deceased.
18. The account of C. M. Bower, administrator de bonis non of &c., of Rudolph Muthelland, late of Burnside township, deceased.
19. The account of John H. Beck, administrator of &c., of Samuel H. Goodhart, late of Walker township, deceased.
20. The first and final account of Wm. C. Patterson, administrator of &c., of Mary N. Nolan, late of College township deceased.
21. The first and final account of James I. Lyttle, administrator of &c., of Andrew Lytle, late of College township, deceased.
22. The account of M. L. Rishel, administrator of &c., of Jacob Shaffer, late of Gregg township, deceased.
23. The first and final account of Jacob Dunkle and L. C. Deitrich, administrators of &c., of Sarah A. Deitrich, late of Walker township, deceased
24. The first and final account of Wm. Thompson, administrator de bonis non of &c., of Mary Wasson, late of College township, deceased.
25. The first and final account of John M. Furey and Margaret Swaney, executors of &c., of John Swaney, late of Spring township, deceased, as filed by John M. Furey, one of the executors.
26. The first and final account of Isaac Smith, administrator of &c., of Emanuel Smith, late of Gregg township, deceased.
27. The account of Cornelius Dale, administrator of &c., of Thomas Dale, late of College township, deceased.
28. Second account of Henry Dale, A. A. Dale George Dale and Clement Dale, executors of &c., of Christian Dale, late of College township, deceased.
29. The account of L. C. Deitrich and D. A. Deitrich, administrators of &c., of John H. Deitrich, late of Walker township, deceased.
30. First and partial account of Isaac F. Behrer Charles E. Behrer and Philip H. Behrer, executors of &c., of George Behrer, deceased, late of Patton township, Centre county, Pa.

JOHN A. RUPP, Register.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S Treatment By Inhalation.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED. DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN COMPOUND OXYGEN NOT A DRUG 1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

"The original and only genuine Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs. Starkey & Palen have been using for the last twenty years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their treatment

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Member of Congress, Phila
Rev. Victor L. Conrad, Ed. Luth. Observer, Phila
Rev. Chas. W. Cushing, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.
Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Ed. Inter-Ocean, Chicago
W. H. Worthington, Ed. New South, New York.
Judge H. P. Vrooman, Quenemo, Kan.
Mrs. Mary Livermore, Melrose, Mass.
Mr. E. C. Knight, Philadelphia.
Mr. Frank Siddall, Merchant, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa.
E. L. Wilson, 833 Broadway, N. Y., Ed. Ph. Photo.
Fidelia M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Is.
Alexander Ritchie, Inverness, Scotland.
Mrs. Manuel V. Ortega, Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mex
Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilla, Span. Honduras, C A
J. Cobb, Ex-Vice Consul, Casablanca, Morocco.
M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal.
J. Moore, Sup. Police, Blanforn, Dorsetshire, Eng.
Jacob Ward, Bowral, New South Wales.
And thousands of others in every part of the United States.

"*Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results,*" is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure!

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Please mention this paper when you order Compound Oxygen.

HENRY ROSSMAN,

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER,-

TUSSEYVILLE, PA.

—o—

He keeps in stock a full line of Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, Burial Robes, etc., etc.

o——o——o

Funerals attended with a very fine Hearse.

1yjanly

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. Chase Brothers Company, (Refer to this paper.) ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Eventide.

E. S. PHELPS.

Take unto thyself, O Father,
This folded day of thine,
This weary day of mine.
Its ragged corners cut me yet,
O still the jar and fret
Father! do not forget
That I am tired,
With this day of thine.

Breathe thy pure breath, watching Father,
On this marred day of thine,
This erring day of mine.
Wash it white from stain and spot,
O, cleanse its every blot,
Reproachful eyes! remember not
That I have grieved thee
On this day of thine.

BEN'S ONLY SISTER

"Ben! 'most six o'clock."

"Yes."

"Breakfast's all ready."

"I'm coming as quick as I can."

The door at the foot of the stairs closed with a light bang, and Ben discontentedly stretched himself.

"I'm sick of that old mill. Droning and droning there day after day, never seeing anything, and getting such miserable pay."

Ben forgot to think, as he slowly dressed himself, that no very long time had elapsed since he had thought himself a very lucky fellow in getting a situation at the mill, with a prospect of better wages if he proved himself faithful and capable.

"Hurry, now, you've no time to lose," said Susan, following him to the gate after he had finished his breakfast. "Work begins pretty prompt, doesn't it?"

"Prompt? Yes, I guess it does, and keeps up pretty prompt all day. Work, work, work, all the time. Jim Slade says a smart fellow can get twice as much pay for half as much work in the city, and have a chance of seeing something a little lively, too."

"But you wouldn't think of going anywhere to leave mother and me, Ben?"

"P'raps I would for a while, Sue, if I could make lots of money for you. And then you and mother'd come to where I was. Wouldn't that be fine? But I must go now."

Susan stood for a few moments at the gate with a heavy misgiving at her heart. Ben had seemed unsettled ever since Jim Slade had come home from the city, taking less interest in his work, and appearing less anxious than formerly, to do his best. She did not know that Jim's reason for coming home to take a little rest just now, as he had given out, had been a dismissal from his situation under circumstances which he was anxious to keep hidden from his country friends; and that his strong interest in her brother Ben arose from the fact of his guessing that he had a little money laid by, and feeling desirous of sharing it with him through coaxing him to return to the city with him. But Susan had an instinctive distrust of Jim, and had not liked to see his growing intimacy with Ben.

She looked anxiously after her brother as he took his way along the pretty mountain road. "I'd like to work in that mill myself—such a nice one," she said, half laughing at the idea. She had a boyish taste for strong, large things, and had been greatly interested in improvements which Mr. Graves had made in his sawmill, new machinery and conveniences which were novelties to the country folk.

At dinner-time Ben seemed restless and uneasy, avoiding her eye, she fancied, and talking in quick, excited tones about matters of no importance to their mother, who was an invalid, and had drifted into a way of leaving everything to Susan's capable ordering and performing.

"I'm in a dreadful hurry," said Ben, at length, springing from his chair. "Good-bye, mother." He kissed her, and then with an awkward laugh and heightened color hurried out of the house.

"You've forgot your handkerchief," said Susan, making a pretext of it again to follow him as he was hastening away.

"You're ever so good to me, Sue," he said, making a snatch at it as he held it out to him. "You've always been good to me, and I'm going to be good to you—you'll see."

He was off without a look at her, and Susan went back to the house feeling more and more perplexed and uneasy. As she resumed her work a terrible suggestion flashed upon her mind. Could Ben be intending to leave home without letting her and his mother know. It would be unlike him to do anything which he must realize would be such a sorrow to them, but she knew that Jim's influence over him had been growing stronger and stronger, and he had succeeded in filling the mind of the foolish country boy with the idea that he could do far better for himself and for those two who were partly dependent upon him, by leaving the home which had until lately been perfectly satisfying to him.

To do the boy justice, his strongest feeling in the matter was the desire to be helpful to the others.

"I'll fix things so poor little Susy won't have to work so hard any more," he said to himself, a mist rising to his eyes, as, reaching an opening in the woods, he turned for a glance back.

She was carrying out a basket of clothes to hang in the sunshine, and he knew they were for Summer boarders at a farm-house near by. He gazed at her with very loyal desire to stand between her and hard work.

The weight at Susan's heart grew heavier as the afternoon wore on. The clothes were dried and brought in, looking like woven snow, the little house in order, and then Susan took her sun-bonnet and went out saying to her mother: "I'll walk towards the mill and meet Ben."

He was not on the road. She had scarcely expected it, for she was a little in advance of the usual time for leaving work. She caught sight of Mr. Graves, the mill owner overlooking the construction of some improvements in the boom, and as she drew nearer could see that most of the force of workmen were engaged there. Ben would not be there, for his duties lay in the lighter work under Mr. Grave's direction or in the office.

"Ben?" she said, looking into the office.

"He's not here," said a workman, calling good-naturedly to her from where he was setting some machinery in order. "But I guess you won't be long finding him for I seen him come out o' there not five minutes ago."

"Thank you," said Susan. "I believe." she added to herself, feeling more tired than she had before realized. "I'll sit down here and rest a minute and watch for Ben. He can't be far off.

Another man passed the door and, seeing her stopped.

"Here," he said, giving her a piece of folded paper. "Ben gave me this and made me promise I'd go round and give it to you to-night. But I guess it'll do just as well now."

In surprise and dismay she opened the paper; then sat for a few moments in a maze of despair.

"Dear Susy," it read, "I'm going away for a little while to make a strike for something better; and saying good-bye is such hard work that I don't want to. You'll hear from me soon, and then you'll say I did best to go, though I'm afraid you won't think so now. Wait till you see what I'm going to do for you and you will know how I love you, so good-bye, dear Susy."

How long Ben's sister sat half stupefied by the terrible blow she never could tell. The sounds about the mill lessened as all hands gathered for an effort of strength at the boom. It could not, however, have been many minutes before her eye, always quick to observe surrounding objects, took in, at first vaguely, a thread of smoke which slowly curled up in a corner of the office. Very thin it was, but growing thicker with every moment.

"Where there is smoke there must be fire," said Susan, going toward it. "What can it be? How would the fire get here?"

No one ever knew that less than a quarter of an hour before a match had been flung by the careless hands of Jim Slade as he stood at the office door and lighted his pipe, while he waited for Ben to join him. It had fallen upon a morsel of sawdust in which it had smouldered, appearing at first to take but little hold.

But it sometimes seems as though influences for mischief are carefully fostered by the hand which works mischief alone, for the glowing spark reached from one to another grain of sawdust, growing stronger with every moment. The office was only a corner of the mill railed off by a high baulstrade of light pine. Everything was in an unfinished state, and it chanced that a waste basket of loose papers and a pile of dry shavings lay close to the hidden foe.

Into these it leaped just as Susan approached, and the dread flame flew up before her. With every sense called into active play by the sudden emergency, the young girl sprang toward a hose connected with a force-pump fed by a stream from high up the mountain side. Ben had shown it to her with great pride one day before Jim Slade came, dashing the water about and wetting her from head to foot, in displaying its convenience for putting out fire, if fire should come.

The hose was only a few steps from her, and as she caught it in her hand she fully expected to put out the fire without difficulty, but in the same moment it burst into a fierce flame, blazing far above her head. With loud cries for help she ran out of the office, still, with great presence of mind, holding on to the hose.

Those who know anything about sawmills will readily understand the danger now imminent. The greater part of the building was old, and every beam and ledge covered with the fine dust, the combustible nature of which forms a constant source of anxiety to mill men. The needful precautions had been taken, but the hand which had been trusted to apply them had failed in the duty of the moment. Just beyond reach of the flames Susan turned. She had the hose, but the cut-off at the pump was unturned. How could it be turned when the fire was playing around it? But how else could the mill be saved? She threw her light shawl about her head, rushed back and turned the cut-off. But a breath of the flame had seized her throat, and as she reached the fresh air she sank down helpless and insensible.

Her work, however, was done. Stronger hands than hers seized the hose; a bucket-brigade was instantly formed, and before Susan had opened her eyes under the ministrations of rough, kindly hands, the fire was out.

Ben and his friend had walked up the mountain above the mill, taking a short cut over to the town in which they expected to take the cars for the city. At a bend in the road Ben paused and looked down at the mill.

"Come on," said Jim.

"Wait a minute," said Ben. "I ain't in any hurry. Maybe it'll be a long time before I see it again."

He sat moodily down, shaking off Jim's hand as he would have urged him forward.

"You ain't going to weaken down, are you?" asked Jim, with a half sneer.

"No, I ain't," said Ben impatiently. "But I wish I knew how Susy'll feel about my going; and I feel rather sneaky about stealing off when Mr. Graves left me in charge of the office."

"Nonsense. Come on." repeated Jim.

"What's that noise?" said Ben, springing to his feet. Sharply upon the clear air came the cry:

"Fire! Fire!"

"What's that!" he exclaimed, listening intently.

"Oh, come along," said Jim, "you've left things here behind and what does it matter what 'tis?"

But Ben still listened, his quick ear tracing the sounds of increasing confusion to the mill.

"It is there!" forgetting all else than that his mill was burning he dashed down the rough surface of the hill, picking his way among the rocks, ravines, logs, and bushes. Jim looked after him with a face of anger and contempt, succeeded by an ugly smile.

"It's just as well for me," he said, taking from his pocket a wallet which he examined with great satisfaction. "I shall only have to get a little farther away and never come back.

* * * * * *

"O Ben!"

His face was the first to greet Susan when she opened her eyes and tried to draw a free breath. "Where have you been?" she added.

"No matter where I was, I'm here now, and—" with a choke in his throat—"I'm going to stay, too." He had guessed that she had come seeking him, also that the fire had in some way originated through his failure to be at his post. And in the confusion he had gathered that she had put it out at the peril of her life.

It was a long time before Ben found courage to tell Susan that Jim Slade had gone off with his saving of two years' work which he had foolishly entrusted to him. And in her glad realization that Ben had come to his senses and concluded that he was well off at home she felt that the money was well lost in showing him the real character of his false friend. But she was too wise a little body to say so.

She went with Ben when he made an honest confession to Mr. Graves of the fault which had led to the disaster, concluding with: "I s'pose you won't need me any longer, sir."

"I think I shall," said Mr. Graves. "A boy who has the good sense to see his mistake and the frankness to own it is worth more than he was before. And a boy with a sister like yours ought to be worth three or four common boys."

"He's right there, if ever a man was," said Ben, as they walked home together.

The Love of Humbug.

If one may be indulged in the use of a little slang, it makes a wise man tired to see how persistently his compeers run after and are beguiled by the latest shams, and seem never so happy as when they are being deceived. Especially is this trait noticeable in the matter of physicial ailments. The family physician may measure out his prescribed doses of quinine or senna, give the patient a plain, practical talk, and depart with the consciousness of duty done and the certainty that the subject will leave the powders untouched on the mantel, unless he becomes frightened, and that his reputation as a physician will suffer in consequence.

But let some traveling fakir come along, pitch his tent, swing out his flag, with ringing of bells and blowing of horns, and lo! the public is at his feet ready to be healed, willing to swallow the most nauseous mixtures, if only they be christened with unpronounceable and untranslatable names, anxious to pay double the fees of a respectable, responsible physician, and bold to assert after a week's diet of bread pills and rain water sweetened with molasses, that they are perfectly cured of imagined ailments, and are urgent that their friends shall share in their good fortune.

Science doesn't always receive the support of the universal public; humbuggery does. The street wizard, with tangled hair and picturesque garb, can extract teeth painlessly by the same process which nearly murders the patient if performed by an educated dentist, dressed in Nineteenth century clothes and located in a well appointed office. The noble aborigine, in war paint and feathers, dealing out "Sagwa" and mystic oils, will carry off all the spare change of a community, while the village physician grows poverty stricken.

HOW ESQUIMAUX LIVE.

Custom of a Peculiar Race of Northern People Who Are Disappearing.

Their social customs are full of interest and individuality. Their way of eating, for instance, is decidedly peculiar. Cutting a long strip of gory, greasy meat from the mass before him the Esquimau gourmand takes one end of it in his mouth, and then, pulling the other until it is strained tight, with a quick slash of the knife past his mouth and nose severs a mouthful and swallows it without mastication, repeating the operation rapidly until the limit of his storage capacity is reached. A civilized spectator watching an Esquimau family at dinner cannot fail to be struck with the wisdom of Providence in giving these people such short noses, as, were the features any longer, they would infallibly suffer early abbreviation.

In the matter of amusements the Esquimaux are not badly off. They have a form of cup-and-ball, the ball being a block of ivory pierced with holes at different angles, into one of which the players strive to insert an ivory peg as the block falls, the position of the hole determining the value of the stroke. Another game closely resembles dominoes, and contains pieces running as high as "double thirties," but sequences are not regularly carried out, the breaks in them seeming to be without system. They have a game exactly like solitaire, with the exception that ivory pegs take the place of the glass balls. The special amusement of the women is a species of "cat's cradle," which has been brought to such perfection that they develop from twenty to thirty different figures in it. Indeed, they are extremely clever in performing tricks with string, winding and twisting a piece in and out among their fingers, and then disentangling it by a single pull on one end.

Such are some of the manners and customs of the quaint, harmless and—despite their dirt—lovable people, whose home is among the dreary regions to the north and south of Hudson's straits. They have many admirable traits of character. They are wonderfully patient and enduring in times of trial and suffering; honest and intelligent to an unlooked for degree; perfectly fearless in the chase, yet so peace loving in their disposition that quarrels are almost unknown; hospitable, docile, keenly appreciative of kindness, and ready to share their last bite with their white visitors; willing to work when opportunity offers; and content with small remuneration. So many good points have they, indeed, that the sad certainty of their gradual extermination is rendered all the sadder thereby. The most careful estimate of their numbers in the Hudson's straits region at present is 1,500; but this, of course, is only an approximation, as their own system of counting, which generally runs "one, two, three—a great many," renders anything like an accurate census impossible. Each year finds their food supply diminishing, thanks mainly to the enterprise of the whalers and sealers. As the number of seals decrease the number of Esquimaux decrease also, and the end, though it may be long delayed, seems inevitable.

Suffered From His Politeness.

Ex-Governor and Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, is noted for his politeness. On one occasion he was the guest of a friend in the country. When he sat down to supper the lady of the house asked him whether he wished coffee or tea. The Governor replied:

"Coffee, if you please, madam."

His fondness for hot coffee is known to his friends, who can well imagine his feelings when the hostess informed him that the cook had neglected to warm the coffee for supper, and that it was cold. Even this information of the cook's neglect did not affect the Governor's politeness, and with a smile he replied:

"How fortunate, madam. Do you know, madam, that I am so eccentric as to prefer cold coffee and do not care for it in any other way. Your cook's neglect is good news to me."

The relief of the housekeeper can be understood as she handed Governor McCreary the coffee which he sipped with well-feigned pleasure.

The weather the next day was cold and bracing. It was just such a day as to make the heart of a coffee-drinker long for his favorite drink. Governor McCreary had forgotten the incident of the night before when he sat down to breakfast. But if it had escaped his memory it had not that of his hostess.

"I have the coffee cold for you this morning, Governor," she said sweetly; "you see I remember that you said you never liked it in any other way."

The smile on Governor McCreary's face was hardly as angelic as it was the night before, but he drank the cold coffee without a murmur. It was with difficulty, however, that the other guests restrained their laughter over the unfortunate predicament in which the Governor had placed himself by his politeness.

A One Thousand Pound Bank Note.

Bank notes for £1000 are not so common but that the adventures of this one may be worth a brief narration. They connect themselves with a sad tale of the dangers incurred by inheriting a fortune. Edward Gillett, the last owner of the subject of this memoir, was a bricklayer, who, in his old age, became possessed of considerable wealth. Thereupon he followed the example of the man who was told that the authenticity of the Three Heavenly Witnesses had been disproved, and "took to drinking." In December, 1879, he received the note as part of his legacy, and kept it in his pocket a month. The pocket of an elderly drunkard is no place for a respectable note to remain, and at the end of the month this specimen of portable property took its flight. At the time of the escape Gillett was helplessly intoxicated, and he spent the evening of his days in Darenth Asylum. Mr. Gillet is described by his daughter, with filial insight and candor, as "childish, self-willed, obstinate and hardly ever sober." He was in the habit of "flourishing the note about," and the only wonder is that it was not speedily flourished into the pocket of somebody else. The son gave the number to the police, the note was stopped at the bank, and nothing more has been heard of it from that day to this. But the Gillett's have succeeded in getting another. The bank kindly offered to invest £1000 for them in consols and pay them the interest. But the Bills of Exchange act, passed in 1822, gives the public better terms than these. It provides that where a bank note has been lost the holder may obtain a similar one by giving an idemnity in case the note should turn up and should have to be cashed. This the Gillett's were willing to do, and the bank has therefore been ordered to pay them the sum demanded. This is obviously fair, for nobody loses, whereas if the plaintiff had failed there would have been a dead loss to the family of £1000.

Shakespeare and Dante.

Shakespeare almost always implies a total difference in *nature* between one human being and another; one being from the birth pure and affectionate, another base and cruel; and he displays each in its sphere as having the nature of a dove, wolf, or lion, never much implying the the government or change of nature by any external principle. There can be no question that in the main he is right in this view of human nature; still, the other form of virtue does not exist occasionally, and was never, as far as I recollect, taken much note of by him. And with this stern view of humanity Shakespeare joined a sorrowful view of Fate, closely resembling that of the ancients. He is distinguished from Dante eminently by his always dwelling on last causes instead of first causes. Dante invariably points to the moment of the soul's choice which fixed its fate, to the instant of the day when it read no farther, or determined to give bad advise about Penestrino. But Shakespeare always leans on the force of Fate, as it urges the final evil; and dwells with infinite bitterness on the power of the wicked, and the infinitude of result dependent seemingly on little things. A fool brings the last piece of news from Verona, and the dearest lives of its noble houses are lost; they might have been saved if the sacristan had not stumbled as he walked. Othello mislays his handkerchief, and there remains nothing for him but death. Hamlet gets hold of the wrong foil, and the rest is silence. Edmund's runner is a moment too late at the prison, and the feather will not move at Cordelia's lips. Salisbury a moment too late at the tower, and Arthur lies on the stones dead. Goneril and Iago have on the whole in this world, Shakespeare sees, much of their own way, though they come to a bad end. It is a pin that Death pierces the king's fortress' walls with; and Carelessness and Folly sit, sceptered and dreadful, side by side with the pin-armed skeleton.

Self Possession of Women.

Women are more self possessed than men. On occasions of ceremony and display they appear happy and "at home." A well dressed woman is "in her element" at public entertainments, and she moves calmly and gracefully under the gaze of numerous eyes, while her male attendant is self conscious and flurried. Observe the placidity which characterizes a handsomely dressed woman as she takes her seat in a church or concert room, and the contrast presented by the nervousness and lack of repose in the motions of man. It has often been remarked that brides are generally collected and sedate during the marriage ceremony, while bridegrooms are bashful and awkward.

The Force of Evaporation.

An average of five feet of water is estimated to fall annually over the whole earth, and, assuming that condensation takes place at an average height of 3000 feet, scientists conclude that the force of evaporation to supply rainfall must equal the lifting of 322,000,000 pounds of water 3000 feet in every minute, or about 300,000,000,000-horse power constantly exerted. Of this prodigious amount of energy thus created a very small proportion is transferred to the waters that run back through rivers to the sea, and a still smaller fraction is utilized by man; the remainder is dissipated in space.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Every good act man does is shaking hands with God.

Be specially careful of draughts and sudden changes.

Do not overwork. Of what use is wealth without health?

Happiness is the uniform serenity of a well governed mind.

It is the foolish aim of the atheist to scan infinitude with a microscope.

Be not ostentatious in dress or deportment; nothing can be more vulgar.

To be happy, take things as they come, and let them go just as they come.

It is much safer to learn from our enemies than to try to instinct our friends.

Remember, weary farmers, that it is the men who have little to do that wear out first.

Reflect that life like every other blessing, derives its value from its use alone.

People seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves to copy after.

If a bed or curtain is on fire beat on the flames with a woolen garment till extinguished.

Never urge another to do anything against his desire, unless you see danger before him.

I wish that there were more attachment to the truth, and less to the man who delivers it.

It is worth a thousand pounds a year to have the habit of looking on the bright side of things.

It is very monotonous to be rich, but there is a variety about being poor that makes one weary.

The feeble tremble before opinion, the foolish defy it, the wise judge it, the skilful direct it.

Humility is most serviceable as an undergarment, and should never be worn as an overcoat.

There are some men to whom the loss of their reputations would mean mighty good luck.

Do not wait for extraordinary opportunities for good actions, but make use of common situations.

Forgiving our enemies has the same refreshing effect upon our souls as it does to confess our sins.

If we always tell the truth we stamp our words with a mark that makes them current everywhere.

Application is the price to be paid for mental acquisition. To have the harvest we must sow the seed.

Rudeness harms not even the humblest and poorest to whom it is directed, but it injures the exhibitor.

A sociable man is one who, when he has ten minutes to spare, goes and bothers somebody who hasn't.

Excess of grief for the deceased is madness; for it is an injury to the living, and the dead know it not.

There are plenty of people who know how to make money, and how to waste it, but few who know how to spend it.

Blessed is the hand that prepares a pleasure for the child, for there is no saying when and where it may bloom forth.

Remember that good manners are thoughts filled with kindness and refinement, and then translated into behavior.

There is a great deal of artificial honesty in this world; it wants a heap of watching, and should be labelled "poison."

Better follow the sternness of a truth than the glittering delusion of a lie. Men often follow lies because they shine.

Life hath no blessing like an earnest friend; than treasured wealth more precious, than the power of monarchs, and the people's loud applause.

Sensibility would be a good portress if she had but one hand. With her right she opens the door to pleasure, but with her left to pain.

As there are no laws extant against ingratitude, so it is utterly impossible to contrive any that in all circumstances shall reach it.

Good breeding is the art of avoiding familiarity, and at the same time making the company satisfied with you and pleased with themselves.

An eagle measuring something over nine feet from tip to tip of its wing was shot in Leon county, Fla., after it had made off with a pig.

Some people are never so happy as when they are making other people feel bad. Such people are generally happy, too.

Be not discouraged if the tide of fate,
Drifts you beyond the harbor's gate;
The tide will turn, hope on and wait.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstances.

You and I, toiling for earth, may at the same time be toiling for Heaven, and every day's work may be a Jacob's ladder reaching up nearer to God.

Our happiness depends upon that which is within us, and not upon that by which we are surrounded. And yet it is the surroundings that engage most of our thoughtfulness.

Trust in God does not supersede the employment of prudent means on our part. To expect God's protection while we do nothing is not to honor, but to tempt, Providence.

Of all religious things we should speak hopefully, even against hope, because of the faith we have in the promises of God. The end must be good, for He has so decreed.

Who hath greater combat than he that laboreth to overcome himself? This ought to be our endeavor, to conquer ourselves and daily wax stronger and to make a further growth in holiness.

What a book! Vast and wide as the world, rooted in the abysses of creation, and towering up under the blue secrets of Heaven. Sunrise and sunset, promise and fulfilment, life and death, the whole drama of humanity, are in this book. Hime on the Bible.

BREAKS IN THE LEVEE.

A LARGE PORTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY UNDER WATER.

PEOPLE ON HOUSE TOPS AND IN TREES.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—Latest news from breaks: Offutt's Mill, Skipwith, 75; Easton, 900, and Huntington 500 feet wide, and all except Offutt's caving rapidly. It is now given up that the entire country from Lake Bolivar to the Warren county hills will be flooded.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—The *Picayune's* Vicksburg special says: Latest returns from the Mississippi levees report no change except that the water is steadily advancing southward from Skipwith Crevasse and the towns of Mayersville, Fitlers and Hayes are being surrounded, and must go under in a short time.

CAIRO, Ill., March 31.—The Ohio river rose 4-10th of a foot in the last 24 hours. The gauge reads 48 feet 1-10th. Heavy rain set in last night, and it is now thought, from present indications, that the river will reach 50 feet here. The Iron Mountain and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railroads are again shut out from Bird's Point, transferring their trains via Belmont.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—The snow storm of yesterday and last night seems to have been local, the area of its action being confined to a radius of about 100 miles from this city. About 20 inches of snow has fallen here, but less than one-half of that depth now lies on the ground, owing to the mildness of the temperature. At points in Southern Illinois and Central and Southern Missouri from 10 to 15 inches fell. The melting of this great body of snow is likely to be quite rapid, and all small streams tributary to the Missouri and the Mississippi rivers within the area mentioned will pour out floods of water in the next three days. Trains on the Missouri and Illinois roads have been somewhat delayed, but it is not thought that there will be any serious detention to traffic. Snow has stopped falling here, and, although the themometer is lower than it was yesterday, the indications are that we shall have rain.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 31.—After a fall of 4-10 the river is again rising here. Rain has fallen in torrents since last night, and all the small streams are running full. It now seems probable that all the low lands below Helena not already inundated will be overflowed within the next two weeks.

A break in the levee of about 50 feet occurred about midnight at Austin, Miss., and at 7 o'clock this morning it had widened to 300 feet. There is no possible way to close the gap, and, as the levee is on a sandy foundation for a mile from that point, the break may increase to an unlimited extent.

All plantations in the vicinity of the break are being rapidly submerged, and the tenants are leaving without saving any their effects.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 31.—A special to the *Appeal* from Greenville, Miss., says:

The protection levee north of the city gave way at noon, despite the most heroic efforts on the part of the people, and the waters poured in upon the city which, since its existence, has been above the level of the Mississippi at its greatest height. The flood is a tremendous one, and the volume of water that is pouring in from the three breaks above is spreading out in all directions, inundating plantation after plantation which in the flood of 1882 were above water. It is estimated by engineers that a large portion of the city will not be flooded, and the greatest height the water will reach in the lower parts will be three feet.

The telephone lines are all down above Greenville, and nothing has been heard from the levees to-day. It is greatly feared that the heavy wind and rain now prevailing will cause the levees to give way in new places. The water from the Austin break will have an outlet into the Yazoo river, which will inundate a large section of country in Sunflower and Yazoo counties.

The water at this hour has reached Washington avenue, one of the principal streets of the city, and the people are navigating in skiffs.

No lives have been reported lost, and no actual suffering is anticipated unless the flood continues for a considable length of time.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The situation of affairs in the lower Mississippi valley is alarming, said Mr. J. J. Hogan, of Memphis, to-day. He had just arrived in the city direct from the flooded districts along the great river. "All along both sides of the river the levees are being patrolled day and night by armed guards. It sometimes happens that somebody out on the bank, seeing that there is danger of a break, relieves the pressure by slipping quietly over to the opposite bank and making a hole that soon becomes a roaring crevasse. To prevent that kind of work the armed guards have been posted everywhere. The people down in that country all have the blues. They are downhearted, for they see their crop prospects ruined for this season. They ought to be planting cotton now. If the waters subside in 15 or 20 days they may still get a crop in, but, with continued rains up North, there is not much prospect of that."

—Snow has fallen at Ampersand, Saranac Lake, New York, steadily since the 28th ult., and it is still snowing on the evening of the 30th ult. The snow is over 15 inches deep on a level. A terrific wind storm, the worst in many years, prevailed along the lower Hudson on the 30th ult. There was also a heavy fall of snow.

—Commodore Miller was robbed by highwaymen near Bluffton, Onio, on the evening of the 28th ult., of $1550.

—On the afternoon of the 29th ult., a thief went into the Ville Marie Bank, in Montreal, Quebec, grabbed a handful of bills from a man who was about to make a deposit, and darted off. He was pursued and a newsboy jumped on him as he passed and held him until a policeman arrived.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—"Fiddler" Smith, a notorious tough, entered Herman's mat factory, in Newark, New Jersey, on the afternoon of the 31st, and stabbed George Hastings and also Frederick Butler, who went to Hasting's assistance. Hastings died the same evening and Butler's life is despaired of. Smith was discharged from Herman's shop a few days ago and he blamed Hastings for his dismissal. John Pfliger shot and killed James O'Conner in Johnstown, Pa., on the 30th ult. Jerome Baker was found dead with his throat cut, at his home, near Homer, New York, on the 30th ult. His son, who lived with him, was placed under arrest.

—Convicts are worked in the Coalburg mines of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company, near Birmingham, Alabama. On the 31st ult., a spark from a miner's lamp fell into a box of cartridges and an explosion followed, which killed four men and injured eight others. Three were white, and the others colored. Augustus Folk was struck and killed by a train at Chester, Pa., on the 31st ult. He was 60 years old.

—Grant Adsit, his wife, his two-year-old child and a young daughter of Elmore Thomas attempted to cross Sugar Creek Ford, near Milford, Illinois, on the 31st ult., and three of the party were drowned, Mrs. Adsit being the only one escaping. The stream was swollen, and the wife protested in vain against attempting to cross. The wagon bed was lifted and borne down the stream.

—W. A. Trainor, railroad station agent at Puseyville, Indiana, who was sandbagged and robbed on the evening of the 27th ult., died of his injuries on the evening of the 31st ult. Webb and Wallace, charged with the murder, are in jail at Mount Vernon, and it is thought an attempt will be made to lynch them. Other arrests are promised. Stanley Wilcox was fatally shot by his wife in Carroll, Illinois, on the 31st ult. They did not live happily together.

—Six boys, sons of R. H. Baskerville and K. P. Wommack, were playing in a sand cave, near Vernon, Texas, when the bank caved in on them and all were killed. Their ages ranged from 11 to 19 years. In Syracuse, New York, on the afternoon of the 2d, five men were buried by the caving in of a sewer, and one of them —Jeremiah Lynch—was suffocated. A freight train on the California and Oregon Railroad broke in two near Delta, California, on the morning of the 2d, and two light engines struck the caboose, driving it through the coach. D. G. Gale, the conductor, was pinned in the wreck and burned to death.

—A man "calling himself Leo Hartman," walked into a saloon in Denver, Colorado, on the evening of the 1st, and blew out his brains in presence of several other men. It was ascertained on the 2d that he "was Count Schimmerman von Hartman, of Hamburg." Poverty and drink are given as the cause of his suicide. His wife arrived from San Francisco, on the 2d. J. H. Caddall, Treasurer of Pulaski county, Virginia, and President of the First National Bank, of Pulaski City, was waylaid, robbed and brutally murdered on the afternoon of the 1st. Two men are under arrest. Moritz Grether, a saloon keeper, in Canton, Ohio, was stabbed to death by Henry Popp, on the 2d. Popp was refused liquor.

—Hugh Graham was shot and killed in a saloon in Duryea, near Pittston, Pa., on the morning of the 2d. John Fryor and John Butz were arrested. William D. Tracey, aged 21 years, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded by James H. Barnes, aged 17 years, in Baltimore, on the morning of the 2d. While practicing at a target they had a tussle for the pistol, and Tracey received a bullet in the stomach. In Denver, Rawlins county, Kansas, the father and mother of a family named Cleboard disappeared some time ago. On the 2d their remains were found in a well. Their children are suspected of the crime.

—A statement prepared at the Treasury Department shows that during the month of March there was a net increase of $11,389,661 in the total circulation, and a net increase of $2,625,227 in the money and bullion in the Treasury. The increase in circulation was principally in silver and gold certificates and United States notes in the order named, and the increase in Treasury holdings was principally in standard silver dollars. The total circulation, April 1st, is stated at $1,437,494,052, and the total cash and bullion in the Treasury on the same date at $666 643 261.

—Gas that had accumulated in No. 4 shaft, at Nanticoke, Pa., on the morning of the 2d, was ignited by a miner who carried a naked lamp and an explosion followed. William A. James, James Adams and John Zubovage were killed, and a number of others were injured, two probably fatally. The boiler in the stave mill of J. H. Hussing & Co., in Hutsonville, Illinois, exploded on the 2d. The proprietor and one of his men were killed and nine others were injured, three fatally.

—A despatch from Halifax, Nova Scotia, says that an attempt was made, on the evening of the 2d, to wreck a passenger train on the Intercolonial Railway. Two logs were laid across the track near the middle of the Hornbrook bridge, which is 95 feet high, but the cow-catcher of the engine was low enough to strike them and throw them off the rails. The train carried an unusually large number of passengers.

—Thomas McElroy, a porter in the dry goods store of Lord & Taylor, in New York, was arrested, on the 3d, for stealing silk underwear and hose. J. Rohawan, a peddler, was arrested for receiving the stolen goods, a quantity being found in his possession. It is thought that about $5000 worth of goods have been stolen during the past eighteen months.

—Richard Catron, while resisting arrest at Chattanooga, on the 2d, shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Gibson and severely wounded Deputy Sheriff Hossett. In turn Catron was shot through the bowels by Deputy Sheriff Dow, and perhaps fatally wounded. His offence was highway robbery. Arthur Palmer, supposed to be implicated in the murder of Deputy Sheriff Gibson, was arrested on the 3d across the Georgia line.

—A colored woman was found dead in Helena, Montana, on the morning of the 3d. The body was horribly mutilated by knife wounds. A Chinaman was last seen to leave the woman's house, running at full speed up the street, and disappearing into a Chinese house. The police in pursuit failed to obtain any information as to the identity of the man, and arrested all the inmates of the house, numbering over thirty.

The rainfall of the last four days in the Southwest has extended from western Missouri as far as 50 miles beyond the Colorado line and from the northern boundary of Kansas to Gainesville, Texas. In western and southern Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, the Pan Handle and northwestern Texas the rain has been hailed with delight by the farmers, who had begun to fear an extension of the drouth throughout the spring. The rain has greatly benefited the winter wheat crop in Kansas and the ranges of the cattle men in the Indian Territory and the Pan Handle. Heavy rains fell all day on the 3d in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and farmers in those States are rejoicing at the crop prospects and preparing for seeding. In some sections there had been no rains for many months.

—News was received on the 31 from Hutsonville, Illinois, the scene of the terrible boiler explosion on the 1st, that three more of the injured were dead. The death roll now is as follows: A. B. Hussong, Alfred Hussong, Ed. Garrard, John Ewing, Samuel Watson, Johnson Winters; Perry Plew is not expected to live. The other two injured are expected to recover. A freight train consisting of forty loaded cars was thrown from the track of the Hudson River Railroad, near Garrison's Landing, on the morning of the 3d, by a rock. Three trainmen were injured, but no person was killed.

—At Sunbury, Penna., on the afternoon of the 3d, George Moore, a drunken tramp, went to the lower office in the Pennsylvania yard, and became abusive to the men. One of the engineers, Martin Straff, told him not to go into the office. He started in, and Straff struck him with his open hand. Physicians say his death was caused by heart disease, the result of intemperance.

51st CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 1st, only 29 Senators answered to roll call at 11 o'clock. Mr. Butler moved to adjourn, and the vote showed the presence of 43 Senators, a quorum. Mr. Ingalls explained that he and other members of the Judiciary Committee had been at work "until a moment ago," and his statement was corroborated by Mr. Vest. House bill authorizing the Mississippi River Commission to purchase or hire boats for the rescue of persons in the flooded districts was passed. Bills were reported and placed on the calendar, among them the House Chinese Census bill, the bill, to prevent the summary cancellation of pension certificates, and the bill giving a pension of $100 a month to the widow of General Hartranft. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 2d, Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the Anti-Trust bill, and said it would be taken up when the Montana election case was disposed of. The conference report on the Urgent Deficiency bill was agreed to. The Montana election case was discussed. Resolutions were adopted in reference to the death of Representative Wilbur, of New York, and the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 3d, the Vice President announced that he expected to be absent from Washington for several days next week. Mr. Ingalls was thereupon chosen President pro tempore, and occupied the chair. The Montana case came up as unfinished business, and Mr. Gray finished a speech on the subject begun the day before. The House Chinese Census bill was discussed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 1st, a resolution was adopted reciting that it is alleged by the Attorney General that in many United States District Courts the practice of suspending sentence after conviction in criminal cases prevails without warrant of law, and that in some parts of the country United States District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputies and United States Commissioners have been guilty of maladministration and corruption in office, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the extent, cause and effect of such illegal practice. The Fortification Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole and laid aside for a favorable report, and subsequently passed by the House. It appropriates $4,521,678. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 2d, the bill for a bridge across the Hudson river, between New York and New Jersey, was passed. The Idaho admission bill was discussed. A bill was passed authorizidg payment of the war claims of Schuylkill county, Pa. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 3d, Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, presented a petition from the New England Shoe and Leather Association against the imposition of a tariff on hides. The Idaho Admission bill was discussed, and an amendment by the minority providing for the holding of a new constitutional convention was defeated. Another amendment was also reported providing for a vote on the present Constitution. The question recurring on the passage of the bill the Democrats refrained from voting. The vote stood—yeas, 129; nays, Mr. Buckalew, whereupon the Speaker counted a quorum and declared the bill passed. The House then adjourned.

The Work of To-day.

To shun the world's allurements,
To bear my cross therein;
To turn from all temptation,
To conquer every sin;
To linger, calm and patient,
Where duty bids me stay;
To go where God may lead me,—
This is my work to-day.

I think not of to-morrow,
Its trial or its task,
But still, with childlike spirit,
For present mercies ask.
With each returning morning,
I cast old things away;
Life's journey lies before me,—
My prayer is for to-day.

MISS CAMERON'S FEARS.

Silas Blake sat in the library, a troubled look on his face.

The handsome house which he occupied, and the extensive grounds which stretched away from it, belonged to his ward, Miss Laura Cameron. They were left her by her father, and Silas Blake was to care for them until she was married.

The trust enabled him to live comfortably, and as he would have to surrender it in the event of her marriage, he hoped that it would be long delayed, or, rather, that it would never happen at all.

But Miss Cameron had a lover, Mark Meredith by name. He was in every way worthy of her, and was quite ardent in his wooing.

It was this young man's persistency that had brought the troubled look to Silas Blake's face.

His ward entered the library, and took a seat near his desk with the air of one who had come on a business errand. She was young, pretty, intelligent, lady-like, charmingly dressed, and self-possessed in manner.

'Mr. Blake, I have had an offer of marriage,' she abruptly announced.

'Yes,' answered he, in an odd tone: 'I have understood that I was, in that event, to tell you of the offer previous to my accepting it.'

Silas Blake simply nodded.

'It isn't stipulated in the will?' she asked.

You are as familiar with the will as I am,' was Silas Blake's reply. 'It wasn't a stipulation; it was a desire on the part of your father—a request of his, Miss Cameron.'

'Why was it made?' she asked.

'There are certain things you were to know, in case you ever concluded to marry,' he slowly said.

'Well, I have come here to hear them,' she reminded.

'Really, I regret this,' stammered he. 'It is an unfortunate piece of information. It would be better for you if you never knew. Mr. Merideth has proposed?'

'Yes.'

'You could avoid the—the—misery,' he said, the muscles of his face twitching. 'You could render it unnecessary for me to tell you.'

'How?' asked she.

'By rejecting him.'

'Ah, but I intend to accept him,' Miss Cameron frankly said.

'I am sorry, Silas Blake rejoined. 'I am sorry for your sake. However, I shall keep nothing back. I will tell you this evening.

At dusk he called her.

He was standing in the hall, whip in hand, the carriage waiting outside.

'Get on your wraps,' he said.

Where are you going,' she asked.

'For a drive across the country,' he said. 'I promised you that bit of family history.'

'But, Mr. Blake, why is it necessary—'

'It is a charming evening, and it will be a charming drive,' interrupted he. 'You know I am nothing if I am not eccentric, he added, with a grin.

They drove off together, Miss Cameron somewhat mystified at her guardian's conduct.

When he stopped it was outside of a country graveyard, surrounded by a low stone wall. He helped her out of the carriage and then led the way through the gate to a lonely grave. The moon was up and its bright light fell upon the headstone. Upon it was the name 'Agnes Cameron.'

'Is this my—my mother's grave?' Miss Cameron bewilderedly asked.

Silas Blake nodded.

'Why was she buried here?'

He made no reply, his mood strangely reticent and put on for effect,

'What tall, gloomy, building is that?' she asked, pointing across the wall.

'Don't you recognize it?' replied he. 'It is Doctor Kellogg's private asylum for the insane.

She tried hard to comprehend, her eyes gleaming upon him out of the pallor in her face.

'Was my mother insane?' she asked, with a gasp.

'Violently insane,' Silas Blake said in a measured tone—'for nine years. You are like her in almost every respect, and her fate may be yours, though I hope not. You are now in possession of the horrible secret. You can understand why your father was so apprehensive, and felt that you ought to know when such a grave step as marriage was contemplated.'

She staggered back, as if about to swoon, but soon rallied. She groaned aloud, one hand pressed against her heart.

Of course,' resumed her guardian, 'you are at liberty to marry Mr. Meredith.'

'I'll not marry him,' she said, in a broken voice. 'I'll never marry.'

She did not see the grateful smile which came to her companion's lips.

It was a horrible revelation to her, and it was nothing but her natural buoyancy of disposition that enabled her to bear up against it.

Nor was that the only trouble. She had to dismiss, without an explanation, the man whom she loved as dearly as she did her own life. Her agony of mind was intense, and began to tell on her appetite and her spirits. Old Silas Blake was more kind to her than ever, but she repelled his confidence.

The next summer she was visited by Mrs. Dunwiddie, the principal of the seminary at which she had been educated. They had always been great friends, and Miss Cameron welcomed her in a royal way.

'I wanted to see you very much,' the visitor said, as they sat on the porch. 'Then, too, I wanted to know why you made a mope of my nephew.'

'Your nephew?' asked Miss Cameron.

'Mark Meredith.''

'Oh!' ejaculated Miss Cameron. 'I didn't know that he was your nephew.'

'A better fellow never lived. You had a right to reject him, of course, but he deserved an explanation.'

'And I didn't give him any,' Miss Cameron said, with a low, constrained laugh.

'No,' replied Mrs. Dunwiddie.

'Neither shall I give you any,' Miss Cameron determinedly said.

'Well, don't look so severely at me,' her companion pleasantly replied. 'I am not worrying about it, and he didn't ask me to mediate.'

The conversation drifted to other topics.

'I paid a visit to my mother's grave some time ago,' Miss Cameron said, not knowing what led her to say it.

'Oh, I guess not!' her friend said, in a queer tone.

'Why not?' asked Miss Cameron, with a stare.

'Because she was buried at sea.'

Miss Cameron clutched her chair, amazement depicted upon her face.

'Did you ever know?' Mrs. Dunwiddie asked. 'Donald Cameron was not your father. You were adopted by him when you were a year old. He never had any children.'

Miss Cameron trembled with repressed excitement, and there was a bright sparkle in her eyes. If the statement was true then her adopted father had never worried about her probable marriage—she would never be a victim of hereditary insanity—and Silas Blake had shamefully deceived her.

'Does my guardian know that I was adopted?' she slowly asked.

'Of course he does,' replied her friend, with emphasis.

Miss Cameron was silent for a few moments, an enwrapt look on her face. Then she told her friend why she had rejected Mark Meredith, and what she had suffered through her guardian's perfidy.

'I'll send for Mark to-morrow,' declared Mrs. Dunwiddie.

'And I'll not object,' said Miss Cameron, with heightened color.

The lover promptly obeyed the summons.

'I thought you had dismissed Mr. Meredith?' said Silas Blake with a frown.

'I sent for him,' replied Laura, as she fixedly regarded him. 'I got over my fears of insanity. Having discovered your perfidy—'

'What do you mean?' he sharply interrupted.

'Having discovered your perfidy, I am anxious to place my fortune in the keeping of another,' she unflinchingly went on to say. 'It isn't safe in the hands of one who sought to keep it, and inflicted upon me months of needless pain.'

'You insisted upon knowing,' he angrily said.

'I thought I spoke plainly enough,' she sternly rejoined. 'My mother was not insane, and was not buried beside an asylum wall. She was buried in mid-ocean, and Donald Cameron was my adopted father. You knew all that, and your cupidity prompted you to fabricate a lie. I am to be married to Mark Meredith to-morrow, and he will live here.'

She haughtily swept from the room, leaving Silas Blake to swear between his clenched teeth.

Gold Is Indestructible.

Gold may truthfully be said to be everlasting and indestructible. The pure acids have no effect upon it. Air and water alike are prohibited from working its destruction. While to the baser metals they are decay, to gold they are innocuous. Bury it through long ages, and when the rude tool of the excavator again brings it to light, while everything around it or originally associated with it have returned to dust, from which they sprang, while the delicate form which it adorned has become a powder so impalpable as to be inappreciable, still the delicate tracery of the finest gold thread remains. Days, years, century upon century may roll by, mighty empires rise and fall; dynasties, which dream their power everlasting, and armies, which have marched and conquered, may become nerveless; cities teeming with millions may become the abode of the owl, yet the thin filament of gold remains today as it was 5,000 years ago. Truly gold is a noble metal.

ONE KIND OF WOMAN'S WORK.

How Young Women Are Examined for Places in Retail Music Stores

An agreeable and much sought after occupation for women is that of a clerk in a music store. The hours are no longer than in the majority of stores, the duties are less exacting, there is a chance to sit down in idle moments and the pay is from $10 to $12 a week. With all these advantages it is no wonder that the owners of music stores are overrun with applicants. Nevertheless it is said to be no easy task to secure a competent clerk, although the knowledge of music required is not very extensive.

The clerk must not only be a good saleswoman, but she is expected to be able to play off hand every piece of music kept on the shelves. This is not so difficult as would appear, for those who purchase classical music are always good musicians, and know the character of the piece they are ordering. Only the dabblers in music insist on having a piece tried for them before they purchase, and these amateurs seldom affect anything more pretentious than a popular song or dance composition.

"Every music dealer has a plan of his own to test the ability of an applicant," said a well known music man, "but I haven't yet found one that is entirely trustworthy. Often when I think that I have secured a treasure in a clerk, I find I have been mistaken, and much of my time is taken up in trying applicants. The plan generally adopted is to make the test with a catch piece of music. For a long time I made use of an old overture, in the execution of which it was necessary to cross the hands. This was more effective than you would imagine, for an applicant, rendered nervous from the knowledge that I was watching her every movement, would become rattled the moment she reached the critical measure if she were not a good reader. But after using this piece for some time it became worn out in the service.

"One day I gave a young woman a trial. She got along all right until it was necessary for her to cross her hands, and then she made as bad a botch of it as could be imagined. She went ont seemingly much pained at her failure. A week later I tried another. She dashed the piece off like a professional, and I hired her on the spot. Before the day was over I found that she was utterly incompetent. I questioned her and learned that she was the sister of the other young woman. It was a prearranged little scheme. The first came to find out what piece was used for testing purposes, while the other, after practicing it until she was perfect, was to secure the place. But I didn't get caught that way again."—*New York Evening Sun.*

Useful in Many Ways.

Oranges and lemons are not only delicious to the taste, but can be used in other ways. Lemons are used for soap in many countries where they grow. When, for instance, the men and women of the West Indies want to wash their hands they squeeze the juice of a lemon over them and rub them briskly in water until they are clean. There is an acid in the lemon similar to that used in soap. And in countries where oranges grow in great plenty country gentlemen use the cheapest kind for blacking their boots. The orange is cut in two and the juicy side of one-half is rubbed on the soot of an iron pot and then on the boot. Then the boot is rubbed with a soft brush and a bright polish at once appears.

An Anecdote of King George.

One day, a hundred years ago, a benevolent looking man, clad like a farmer, meandered into a factory. The men were taking their noon. "My lads," asked the stranger, "what are you doing?" "We're doing nothing now," answered the men, "but presently we shall be eating our dinner of bacon and beans." "Good!" exclaimed the stranger. "And if you have no objections I will eat bacon and beans with you."

The farmer like stranger was his majesty George III., and ever since that day, in commemoration of that event, the second Saturday in July is celebrated at the arsenal. There is given what is called the "bean fest," and folk gather from all over the kingdom to participate therein.

Knitting Carpets.

Knitting carpets is a home industry in Germany, where it is carried on by women and girls of all classes. It is more durable than woven rag carpet. Knitted carpet schools have been established in many towns, and itinerant carpet makers travel from place to place teaching the art of carpet knitting for a small remuneration. The carpet is knit of strips of textile goods, such as woven rag carpet is made of. The knitting is done with wooden needles, and for convenience the carpet is made only about twelve inches wide, the widths being joined together by sewing in the usual manner. Knitted in strips from six to eight inches wide, it serves admirably as a border for remnants or short pieces of Brussels or other carpet made into rugs. Knitting carpets is also a Canadian domestic industry.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, APR. 10.

There is no Store

In Bellefonte just like

"THE RACKET."

Goods different. Styles different. Way of doing business different.

It has been a lively business from the start.

My old customers and kind friends at Woodward and Spring Mills can probably tell you the reason

WHY?

G. R. SPIGELMEYER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Shoemaker Martz has built himself a new shop.

——Esq. Rote of Aaronsburg was in town a few days ago.

——A. F. Heckman has moved from Aaronsburg to Penn Hall.

——Dr. P. T. Musser, of Aaronsburg, has deen ill, and confined to bed for several months.

——George Benner has his new grocery open, at the railroad station, and means business.

— Mr. Foreman has one of his outbuildings up and ready to move in, until he gets his main dwelling erected.

——If you wish to have any well boring done, with one of the best steam drills out, apply to Mr. Clemens, at Centre Hall.

——Thursday closed the fine April weather from 1 to 3. Thursday night it rained nearly all night, and Friday afternoon had thunder showers.

——Wm. H. Allison has been on the sick list the past ten days, but able to be around again. Harry son of Aaron Harter and a child of Dr. Jacobs, have been quite ill, with hopes of recovery.

——Mr. Forman has now become a full-fledged Centre Haller. So has Hen Swab—do the man who drills wells, Mr. Clemens; and Prof. Rothrock; and Mr. Moury; all of whom will make good citizens.

——Easter Sunday was a beautiful day fitting for what it commemorates, the arising of the Savior from the tomb. The entire Christian world celebrates the feast by appropriate services in gorgeously decorated churches.

— John Emerick is still prospecting for coal on his farm about 3 miles east of this place. The slate rock that the workmen are now going through is similar to that found among coal.

——Easter services were held in the Reformed church on Sabbath afternoon and in the Lutheran church in the evening. The ladies of these congregations had beautiful floral decorations about the altars and pulpits, and sermons and music were appropriate to the occasion, and in the presence of large audiences.

——Miss Mollie Snyder will return from New York the 12 th. of April, with a New York trimmer and New York styles, largest and finest line of Millinery brought to Bellefonte, or Centre County. Opening of French pattern goods Thursday April 24 th. All are invited to call and examine goods.

——A gentleman who heard the turnpike case in court, tells us that the court took the position that the present value of the road was only to be taken into consideration in the assessment of damages, and so ruled. This was certainly in keeping with the law bearing upon the case. We did not hear the trial, but under such ruling we can not see what the Jury meant by sending a verdict of $12,800 damages for a road that was virtually not a paying one at all, and which could not be sold for one-third the above sum if put up at public sale.

——All business men, as well as others, should endeavor to introduce the cash system. It has more money in it, and less worry and law, than the abominable tick system. The cash system will be inaugurated if men will only resolve to have it, and act it out. No one need wait upon the other to start it up, but go right ahead regardless of others, and the good results will soon show the ones following in the old ruts of trust, what big fools they have been. The cash system will prove a blessing to all, from the common laborer up to the largest business man.

HE DIES GAME!

THE DROP IS SPRUNG AT 11:08—DEAD AT 11:28.

Alfred Andrews Pays the Penalty of his Awful Crime.

ALFRED ANDREWS.

THE EXECUTION.

BELLEFONTE, PA., APRIL 9, 1890.

Alfred Andrews was this morning executed in the yard of the Centre County jail.

The last hours spent by him were in devotional exercises. In his prayers this morning he asked the Lord to bless Clara Prices father and mother, and hoped to meet her in Heaven and expected to shake her hand and ask to be forgiven.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession started from his cell at 10:40. First came the prisoner between Revs. Houck and Eminheiser, then followed Rev. Sarvis, next the Sheriff, choristers and deputies.

On his way to the scaffold he waved "good by" to friends he recognized in the crowd.

He mounted the steps to the scaffold with a firm step.

When on the platform he faced the assemblage with the sheriff on the left, and Revs. Houck and Sarvis to the right. He asked for a glass of water which was given him.

He then said if his salvation depended on the disposition of the crowd before him, he "would be cast into a lake of fire, but by the grace of God am saved."

He then read the 14th chapter of Romans in a strong, firm voice, with frequent comments, in which he became enthusiastic.

At the close of his reading he appealed to the people to repent, and said: "I am sorry I took the life of that girl, and hope to meet her in Heaven.

He said further: "I never knew a father, mother, sister, or brother's love, and if I did not have the love of God in my heart I could not stand here and address you thus." Then he prayed penitently, closing with the Lord's Prayer in which all joined.

Then giving his attendants good-bye, he turned to Wm. Cann of Phillipsburg and said, "When you get home tell your wife that I am in Heaven!"

At 11:07 the black cap was drawn and at 11:08 the trap was sprung. A few convulsions were noticed.

The drop was 7 feet and his neck was broken.

Drs. Harris, Tobin and Christ pronounced life extinct at 11.28—20 minutes after. The body was cut down at 11.37 and given in charge of the undertaker, Solomon Confer, of Milesburg.

Rain fell in torrents during the execution.

Over 500 witnessed the affair.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

Heavy rain fell during the night and until 9 a. m. Andrews arose at 5:30 and dressed. At 6. a. m. Andrews partook of a breakfast of eggs, toast, potatoes and coffee. His appetite was still good. He then got his Bible and read for some time. He then went to his cell door and called all the prisoners to come out. He then read a chapter from the Bible and sang and prayer was offered. After that he talked to them upon his misfortunes and spoke strongly of intemperance and strong drink being the cause of his downfall and ruin and ultimately was the cause of his terrible deed. He strongly urged them to repent and lead Christian lives in the future and then bade them farewell. Many of the prisoners were moved to tears by his touching remarks.

His spiritual advisers, Revs. Houck and Sarvis, and Prof. Lowel Meyers and a few others, went with him to his cell and prayed and sang with him for over an hour.

At 8.30 Deputy Wilson read the death warrant—he took it very coolly.

A bottle of ginger ale was presented to him by J. A. Whiteman and he drank all of it.

His last meal was served at 9:39 and he ate heartily. He says he never felt better and stronger and looks it.

HOW TUESDAY PASSED.

Andrews Writes Farewell Letters to the Prisoners.

Tuesday was a busy day for Alfred Andrews as he spent much of his time writing farewell letters to his fellow prisoners and friends. He arose at half-past six and partook of a hearty breakfast. After that he began writing his letters. The following is a copy of the one sent to each person:

DEAR FRIEND:—In laying the Bible aside and from that precious book I find words of comfort for a few more hours from the writing of this letter. I will enjoy what I have read in that holy Book. Kind friends I now warn you from the darkness which you are in and I hope that when you get out into the world again that you will give up all sin for it is the imps of the Devil. Now kind friend give in to what I say and you will inherit eternal life. God be with you is my prayer.

From your unfortunate friend,
ALFRED ANDREWS.

Farewell kind friend, farewell.

HE MAKES PRESENTS.

When he finished writing he called the Sheriff and gave him a handful of collar buttons to give to each prisoner.

At about 10 he strolled about the prison and pulled out his watch and said, "It is half past ten, this time tomorrow I'll be no more." A number of visitors stayed with him until dinner when he partook of a hearty meal. He smoked after that and read his bible until 3 p. m. A visitor read Monks' confession to which he remarked, "That is pretty good."

He was then presented with a box of flowers by a friend. He requested that they be placed on his coffin after the execution.

The remainder of the day was spent in devotional exercises. A prisoner soon brought him his meal and said: "Alfred this is your last supper." He was much affected but ate with a relish. Rev. Sarvis, his spiritual adviser, called and spent an hour with him.

The county commisiioners and others then came and stayed with Andrews until 11. Mr. W. W. Cann, of Philipsburg, then called. He is an Englishman and comes from near Andrews' old home. Andrews chatted with him until 12, telling him many things to tell his (Andrews) friends when Mr. Cann returns to England.

Andrews and the watchman remained up until 1 a. m., talking, when he retired. He slept soundly until 6.30 Wednesday morning.

ANDREWS' COFFIN

arrived at the jail at 7:30 p. m. and was placed in one of the lower cells. Five minutes later he was taken down to see it. When he stepped in the cell the sight of it made him quiver and he grew deadly pale. He said it was nice and then requested to see the inside. The lid was removed by the undertaker. He placed his hand on the trimming and said: "It is pretty," and was led away. Soon after Rev. Houck and others came and conducted devotional exercises with the prisoner until 10 o'clock.

The Jury.

The following is a list of men selected by the sheriff to pass upon the execution and make return to the Court that Alfred Andrews was hanged according to law. They are:

S. R. Pringle, Port Matilda; O. E. Miller, Milesburg; A. L. Katherman, Centre Hall; Isaac Smith, Gregg twp.; M. Miner, Howard; G. G. Mattern, Matternville; Abraham Trimble, Philipsburg; H. M. Walker, Roland; Christ Decker, Zion; C. M. Bower, Bellefonte; Geo. Hastings, Bellefonte and Geo. R. Boak. Pine Glenn.

Andrews' Burial.

There seems to be a sentiment among most people against the interment of a murderer's body in a cemetery. As Andrews had no friends in this section no one asked to have the remains for burial. It fell upon the commissioners to see that his remains were properly disposed of. The Bellefonte cemetery would not admit it. Next they applied to Milesburg, but were likewise refused. The undertaker, Confer of Milesburg, finally settled the matter and will give him his six feet of ground on the ridges back of Milesburg.

The Crime.

The details of the crime have been given in full heretofore but it may not be amiss to give it again in a brief sketch.

It was on the 27th of November, that Clara Price left the house of Eugene

CLARA PRICE.

Meeker, in Burnside township, to go to Karthaus, about two miles distant to do some shopping and visit her parents.

She was seen passing down that road that morning by different persons. Some few minutes after, a man wearing a black derby hat and light colored suit with short coat was seen walking down the road in the direction. Several persons saw him and noticed a peculiarity in his walk and others recoguized him as Alfred Andrews, a young man who had lived at Karthaus some time before. The last person who saw Clara going down the road that morning was Mrs. Watson, who lives in the last house from where the deed was committed. When he saw Clara last she noticed the same man going the same direction and a short distance behind.

A short distance on the road enters the woods and winds about. That morning James Marsteller, William Oswalt and James Bechdel went down that road and when a mile beyond Watson's house and in the woods, they found the body of the girl lying in the middle of the road. She lay faced downward and blood came from her mouth. The body was still warm but she was dead. They at once went to Karthaus and gave the alarm.

Squire Rankin soon arrived on the ground and made a careful examination of the surroundings. He found two kind of tracks: small tracks which were those of Clara Price, and larger ones which measured ten and one half inches, and evidently were those of a man. The man's tracks came up the road and then turned a thicket and then came out again to where they they found the young girl's tracks; for some distance the tracks were very irregular and indicated that a scuffle followed. From there to where the body lay her tracks indicated that she had broken loose and started to run and was shot down. The man's tracks came up to the body and on a short distance and into the woods.

An inquest was held and it showed that she came to her death from a pistol shot which entered her back, cut the pulmonary artery and caused instant death.

A half an hour later Anrews was seen at Moyer's lumber job about a mile distant and pretended to be after work but left without seeing the foreman. From there he went to his home, Brisbin Clearfield county.

The news of the murder soon spread through the community and after the story of Mrs. Watson was known they came to the conclusion that Andrews must have been the guilty man. Detective Harry Simler, of Philipsburg, arrested Alfred Andrews, at his home in Brisbin, the following Sunday and he was at once brought to Bellefontd and held for trial.

The evidence was mostly circumstantial during the trial, but after a long and tedious trial he was found guilty of murder in the first degree, after the jury rendered their verdict he made a full and complete confession of the crime.

Andrews Swung.

Andrews, the murderer of Clara Price, was hung at Bellefonte, on Wednesday forenoon. Quite a large crowd was in town, tho not as many people as when Hopkins was hung.

There were more passes issued than for the hanging of Hopkins, and more than were ever given out to any execution known in this state. The sheriff seemed utterly indifferent to the impropriety of his conduct and deaf to the demands for decency on the part of the people. Passes were in the hands of every shade of characters, by the scores—the entire number reaching upwards of 400—in this regard the execution was a simple repetition of the circus that was indecently made of the hanging of Hopkins.

— -Last Friday afternoon brought a thunder gust.

——Lewins makes suits to order, parties can select their own goods from samples. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects, and at prices 25 per cent lower than elsewhere.

— Big stock of new suits, for spring, at Lewins, head quarters for low prices and genuine goods—no shoddy or auction stock. The Philadelphia Branch always leads.

——Have you been to A. C. Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block? Never miss going there when at Bellefonte, he always has something new and offers none but genuine goods, which he warrants. For low prices in boots and shoes Mingle's is the place.

WM. WOLF & SON.

At Wolf's this week you will find a new and desirable stock of Gents Furnishing goods. New Spring Hats. Caps for Boys and Girls. Outing Shirts, and the fiuest lot of Neck Wear in the valley.

EVERY DAY adds new customers to our mail order department. One order asks, "Are all those pretty low-priced Challi gone?" We answer no, and say that you must order soon if you want them. No prettier styles come in the 5oc. goods that ars copied in our 6c. and 8c. Challis. No auction stuff, *all firsl-class goods.* A letter from Warrensburg, Missouri, says, "Send me 3 yards of that beautiful Table Linen that my sister wrote about." Missouri a good way off, but we have had orders from the far Pacific coast for little notions that could not be had there. Another letter from Lemont says, "Please cut off and keep until called for eight (8) yards of that lovely six cent Challi." We We might go on for a day and write like the above. We solicit your mail order and promise prompt and careful attention. In case of funeral in the country it is no unusual thing for us to get the order for black Gloves, Ruching, Bonnet and Veil Pins, Henrietta Dress, black Dacco Linen, Nuns Veiling, etc.

Our 5cc., 38 in. wide, all wool striped Flannels are beauties. Write to us for anything you want in the Glove line.

New China and Bric-a-Brac for wedding presents, Lace Curtains, a very pretty one, for $1 a pair, equal to the regular $1.40 goods. The lowest Pole we offer, 30c. Compare it with what others ask 40c.

GARMANS.

Bellefonte.

——H. D. Vanpelt is on the sick list.

——Ask at your store for Calla Lily flour—it is No. 1.

——Our doctors have had plenty to do all winter.

——Ask your store keeper for Calla Lily flour, and get a No. 1 article.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

——Ike Harpster, George Rowe, James Coldron, Dr. Jacobs, were the Centre Hall representatives at the execution, Wednesday.

——The elegant new shoe store, of Mr Gillam, in the Crider Block, Bellefonte should be visited to see his stock and variety of boots and shoes for all ages and sexes.

——An old subscriber to the REPORTER securing a new name, and each paying one year in advance, both will get the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph one year as a premium.

——Lewins is piling up spring clothing, all new stock, for men and boys. He has the largest and best assortment in Bellefonte and at prices that none can compete. Suits made to order, by one of best tailors in the state, and perfect fits guaranteed.

——All, farmers especially, are wishing for fair weather and a cessation of the wet spell. Should April and May be as wet as some of the previous months, many farmers will be unable to get through with their spring work on the fields. Some farmers did much of their plowing during the occasional bright days in the winter, and are that much ahead, some got all their spring plowing done in the winter.

——Finest assortment and best quality of dried and foreign fruits to be found at Benner's new stand at the station. Everything in grocery line fresh and new, as well as new prices. All kinds of produce wanted,

LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the account of Constans Curtin, Committe of Samuel Halderman, (a lunatic), now deceased, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and that unless exceptions thereto be filed on or before Tuesday the 29th day of April, 1890, the same will be confirmed.

And the second account of John I. Rogers, assignee of Holt and Chipman and Chipman and Holt; also report and account of John I. Rogers as assignee of the Coaldale Coal Company.

L. A. SCHAEFFER,
Prothonotary.
Bellefonte, March 26, 1890. 27mar4t

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mary Royer, dec'd. of Potter twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. W. SPANGLER, Adm'r.
27mar6t Tusseyville.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Rebecca Weaver, dec'd. of Gregg twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. M. L. RISHEL, Adm'r.
6mar6t Farmers Mills.

BUSH HOUSE,
DAGGATT & ELLIOTT, proprietors, Bellefonte. Special attention given to country trade. apr90

ST. ELMO HOTEL,
No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia
Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots as well as all parts of the city, are easily accesibe by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.
Your patronage respectfully solicited
JOS. M. FEGER, Propr. tor

Notice.

Lee and Arney wish to inform the public that they are now ready to contract for all kinds of Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, Oil Finishing, etc. Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. LEE & ARNEY,
Centre Hall,

SPRING TERM.

Prof. H. C. Rothrock, principal of the Centre Hall schools, will open a select school at this place, commencing on Monday, April 14, and continue ten weeks. Special classes will be formed for those preparing to teach. Rates reasonable.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the World there is but One Cure, Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today think they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. oct3ly

A Big Prize.

If you will pay the REPORTER one year in advance, and send us the name of a new subscriber with $1.50, we will send you and the new name the Pittsburg Weekly Chronicle Telegraph, one year free. The Chronicle Telegraph is a large 8page weekly paper, contains news from all over the world besides other valuable reading matter. If you wish to have the benefits of this offer, act at once, and get a large paper free, as a premium.

Words of Advice

To those who require a stimulant. There are many to whom we could recommend you. We think there are just as many honest Liquor dealers as there are dealers in any other class of merchandize, and again we believe that there are many who sell whiskey or any other commodity, who are not reliable. We have noticed that our best physicians and superintendents of hospitals have by their testimonials highly recommended Klein's Silver Age Rye, therefore we say his is the place to which we would advise every one to go. He sells six year old Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson or Overholt for $1 per full quart or six quarts for $5. Wines, Brandies and Gins, cheap as the cheapest. Send for complete catalogue and price list to

MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal st.
Allegheny, Pa.

Died.

NEFF.—March 28, Charles Edgar, son of Wm. and Agnes Neff, aged 5 mo. 10 days.

Little children die—some in the bud; some in the fuller blossom, but not too early to render heaven fairer and sweeter with their immortal bloom. The Divine hand gathers them from earthly fields like flowers of exquisite beauty and fragrance, to place them in the Deathless mansions above.